

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

WOULD BUY LIBERTY.

EMBEZZLER'S NOVEL SCHEME TO GET FREE.

Pays \$10 for Each \$1,000 Bond Signed—Must Raise \$125,000—Dingley Tariff Bill a Law—Dun & Co. See Bright Promise.

Bartley's Scheme May Fail. A novel scheme for buying liberty by Treasurer Joseph Bartley, who is in jail at Omaha, Neb., awaiting the result of his appeal to the Supreme Court on his sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary for looting the State Treasury, to secure a bond. The amount required by the court's order to secure his temporary liberty is \$125,000. He has been unable to obtain this in the regular channels, and he has started out to buy his bond outright. Men have been sent into different wards of the city with offers of \$10 for each \$1,000 bond signed for. In this manner \$100,000 has been secured in small amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Every person qualifying for any sum received \$10 per thousand on the spot.

NEW TARIFF IN FORCE.

Senate Approves the Noted Measure. The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m. Saturday, when the Senate, by the decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The bill was at once sent to President McKinley, who signed it at 4:07. This closed the labor for which the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in extraordinary session, and after stubborn resistance, at times threatening a deadlock, the Senate concurred with the House in a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at 9 o'clock. The President's message for a currency commission was received by the House, but the House bill creating a commission was not acted upon.

BINS WILL BE FULL HERE.

Oregon's Wheat Crop Will Aggregate 18,000,000 Bushels. Advances from every wheat-growing country in Oregon show that the wheat crop will be the largest in the history of the State. Eastern Oregon, it is estimated, will produce approximately 11,500,000 bushels, while the western Oregon crop will amount to about 6,000,000, making a total of 18,000,000 bushels for the State. Harvesting has commenced in almost every section of the State and wheat appears to be of excellent quality.

Athletes of the Diamond.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

Club	W.	L.
Boston	33	22
Philadelphia	33	22
Cincinnati	33	22
Baltimore	33	22
New York	42	30
Brooklyn	32	43
Cleveland	42	33
Washington	29	40
Pittsburg	35	39
St. Louis	17	60

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

Club	W.	L.
Indianapolis	35	25
Detroit	38	22
Columbus	32	28
St. Paul	33	31
Minneapolis	26	57
Milwaukee	32	31
Kansas City	24	59

Signs of Good Times.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The outlook for the coming year is bright. The confidence of the public is growing, and the business of the country is improving. The great strength in stocks, particularly in those of the granger list, reflects assurance of heavy crops. The remarkable rise in wheat, notwithstanding that it is based on heavy demands for export and belief that foreign demand will be large. The one retarding force, the strike of coal miners, has caused the closing of a few manufacturing works for want of fuel, but negotiations for settlement are still pushed with hope."

Veterans Die by Their Own Hand.

Three soldiers met with violent deaths at the Dayton, Ohio, national military home Friday. Morris S. Swain, aged 60, member of Company H, Sixty-first Pennsylvania regiment, swallowed morphine. He had prominent and wealthy relatives residing in Philadelphia, and became weary of life because his relatives had been cut off. John A. Lantz of Company G, Twenty-fourth Ohio, 50 years old, had been in ill health and cut his throat. John Orr, who had sisters living in Boston and Cincinnati, dropped dead.

Abdul Had to Give In.

The ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha, representing the sultan, have agreed upon the frontier clause in the peace treaty. The lines drawn by the military attaché and insisted upon from the first by the powers have been accepted by the sultan with slight technical modifications. The reports that the Turkish forces have begun to evacuate Thessaly are confirmed.

His Children Get It All.

The will of the late Col. Charles F. Crocker of San Francisco, Cal., leaves all of the estate, valued at \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, to his three children absolutely. Mrs. Adeline M. Easton, the grandmother of the children, is named as guardian of their persons and estates. No bequests are made to public, charitable or educational institutions.

Czar's Gift to a King.

Emperor Nicholas has presented King Alexander of Serbia with 40,000 Berdan rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges.

Elate Had Expensive Lovers.

The postoffice inspector discovered a shortage of \$1,555 in the accounts of Mrs. Annie Duval, postmistress at Fort Russell, Wyo. Mrs. Duval charges her daughter, Elsie, the assistant postmistress, with stealing the money and spending it on her lovers.

Will Be Arbitrated.

The Japanese cabinet agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian Government to submit the questions at issue between the two Governments to arbitration.

Killed by Lightning.

A succession of terrible electrical storms with heavy rainfall passed over Marion, O., and vicinity. George Stout, while driving a mowing machine, was killed by lightning. Charles Seiter and William Sontag, mechanics returning from work, were struck down in the street.

Poor Envelopes to Blame.

Many complaints are reaching the Postoffice Department of losses of contents of registered letters, which investigation shows were caused by the poor quality of envelopes used. The postal regulations have been amended so as to overcome as far as possible this deficiency.

PRARY PARTY SAILS NORTH.

Will Seek to Found in Greenland a Base for Exploration.

The steam sailing bark Hope, with Lieut. H. D. Peary and party on board, bound for Northern Greenland, left Boston at daybreak Monday, fully equipped for the voyage. The work of provisioning the vessel was completed only a short time before she sailed. The object of the voyage is to establish a settlement at a remote northern point in Greenland which shall be used as a base of supplies for an expedition to search for the north pole under Lieut. Peary in 1898. To this end a party of Eskimos will be established at the new settlement and will during the next year be engaged in making preparations for Lieut. Peary's expedition. The Hope will make direct for Sydney, C. B., where she will take coal for the remainder of the voyage. The ship will skirt the coast of Greenland, dropping anchor at the point where the expedition will be carried out. The return voyage will be begun, it is expected, in about five weeks after the Hope arrives, and the parties will be picked up on the way back. The expedition will explore the arctic circle and endeavor to locate the north pole. The expedition expects to reach Greenland about the middle of October, the beginning of the fine austral season. The greatest latitude which has ever been reached by the arctic zone is 78 degrees, reached by Sir James Ross. If the north pole is hard to reach, the difficulties surrounding the discovery of the south pole are insurmountable. Phenomena occur there which no human being has yet been able to account for, and continents and mountains appear and disappear in startling rapidity. This much is known of the south pole. Nobody has got nearer than 720 miles of it, mountains exist, some of which are active volcanoes; no human being lives farther than 56 degrees and no quadruped beyond 66 degrees. It is a land of mystery and wonder.

SAY SPAIN WEARIES OF WAR.

Cost of Cuban Struggle in Men and Money Is Unendurable.

Among the passengers who arrived in New York by the steamer Gasconne from Havre were Antonio Bravo, a Cuban provincial deputy, and Leandro G. Alsorcia, editor of La Paz, a Madrid newspaper. Both men were political prisoners in Spain and together they escaped to France, where they boarded the steamer for America. Senator Burro, speaking about public opinion in Spain regarding the Cuban war, said: "The mass of the Spanish people are disgusted with the outlook in Cuba. They begin to realize the uselessness of prolonging a war which costs the Spanish nation about 50,000 men and \$200,000,000. Public men in Spain begin to voice the popular sentiment. Pi-Margall, the venerable leader of the republicans, and Francisco Silveira, the leader of the conservatives, were frantically applauded in recent meetings in which they pointed to the advantage of letting Cuba go. Those who have contributed a large share of blood and cash in the present struggle long for a conflict with the United States in the hope that it would afford Spain an opportunity to withdraw her troops from Cuba." "Senor Marti," President of the liberal party, said: "The minister, delivered a brilliant speech at Saragossa on the Cuban question. He violently attacked the policy of the Government, especially its methods of campaigning in Cuba, and declared that autonomy must be proclaimed. 'Autonomy,' he said, 'for Cuba is as much a necessity of Spain as of Cuba.'"

GRAVEYARD: INSURANCE PLOT.

Southern Corporeal Said to Have

W. D. Robinson, of Meridian, Miss., has just been in New York several days in consultation with officials of some of the principal life insurance companies. His object is to bring to light the facts in connection with the insurance companies by insuring invalids and decrepits, and when disease failed, to hasten the death of the victims by means of poison. The scene of the conspiracy is said to be laid in Kemper County, Mississippi. Mr. Robinson's estimates of the operation, in which the conspirators, giving after conference with officers of the New York Mutual Reserve, the New York Life, the Equitable and the Mutual Benefit of New York, is as follows:

Item	Amount
Number of beneficiaries	100
Number who died by disease	50
Number who died by poison	12
Number whose lives were attempted	15
Policies cancelled	60
Amount cleared and divided by the plotters	\$75,000
Still to be paid and divided	\$15,000

Dreams of a Republic Vanish.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has this from Washington: "An intense desire for peace characterizes the Cuban situation. It has obtained such a hold in the insurgent ranks that the movement for independence seems to be on the verge of collapse. This is the information that reaches the State Department. It is fully confirmed by the reports received through private channels. Insurgent leaders write in the most discouraging tone of the prospect for the future. They are still maintaining a bold front, but they write confidentially that the spirit of compromise is growing so strong that there is danger of the insurgent forces breaking up. The number surrendering and taking amnesty is larger than at any previous period in the history of the revolution. A letter was received from one of the foremost of the native Cuban generals, in which he describes the situation as most gloomy. If it were not for the foreign-born commanders of the insurgent troops it is doubtful if the revolution would last much longer. The native Cubans are sick of the war and its horrors, and are willing to accept the best terms they can get. The failure of this country to recognize belligerency has disheartened those who dreamed of a republic. The certainty that the administration's efforts at Madrid are to be directed along the line of a compromise, with autonomy, has practically ended all hope at this time of complete severance of relations with Spain. Feeling that this is to be the conclusion of the war, the insurgents are anxious to see it realized with as little additional bloodshed and misery as possible."

Forbids All Public Meetings.

J. R. Sovereign, head of the Knights of Labor, arrived in Columbus, O., from Rochester, N. Y., where he had been attending to matters when the Mayor, by proclamation, stopped "all public meetings or assemblages of more than three persons in any public place within the corporate limits," alleging that such meetings were inimical to the public peace. President Rutherford copied the proclamation for future use. Mr. Sovereign reported to President Rutherford that 100 members of the Knights of Labor had been arrested by the act of the Mayor, and that Col. J. S. Browning of the Browning Company, coming by the train with Mr. Sovereign, also apologized to him for the act of the Mayor.

Bar Silver Getting Cheaper.

Bar silver obtained in New York at the lowest price in two years, and private dispatches from abroad received in Wall street were to the effect that the holders of the white metal had "revel-

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United States Naval Officer Who Will Keep an Eye on Hawaii.

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RECONSIGNING THE GRAIN.

Southwestern Railroads Ignore the Interstate Commission. All the southwestern railroads are reconsigning grain from Kansas City to Texas local points at the balance of the through rates, despite the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which practically dealt a death blow to the reconsignment privilege at Kansas City. The full text of the decision has been received by shippers and railroad men, and they agree that it does not apply to grain shipments to Texas points. It affects the reconsignment of grain, they say, at the balance of through rate to Chicago and the Mississippi river, but this privilege was withdrawn by the railroads last November. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific roads agreed to handle grain to Texas at Kansas City, Mo., in the old way. They consider that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is only an opinion and must be followed with an order to the railroads to abolish reconsignment privileges before it can become effective.

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KEENE'S SUGAR COUP.

Famous Financier Surprises Wall Street with a Big Deal.

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REAR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE.

In some of the actions and in at least one battle with the Chinese army at Shanghai. In 1853 he was made passed midshipman and detailed for service on the Merimian. In 1858 he was attached to the Nantuxet, and he participated in the attack on the ironclad fleet in Charleston harbor on April 7, 1863. After the war his title, Beardslee, for that was his title, commanded the gunboat Aroostook. Subsequently he was transferred to the command of the steamer Saginaw of the Pacific squadron, and later to the command of the steam sloop Lackawanna of the same station. In 1859 he was com-



Waste of the fruit crop is one of the causes of greatest loss. Many who cannot dispose of the crop in a fresh state allow it to rot or feed it to stock. I have found it profitable to evaporate what apples could not be sold fresh and so constructed an evaporator. The plan was original with me and has worked to perfection. The building is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 9 feet high to the eaves. The walls are of good, hard brick and 8 inches wide. The fire box (a) is in the end opening on the outside. In the center of end side is a door 2 feet wide (b) extending down 1 foot from the eaves or to within 3 feet of the ground. This leaves space 3

feet wide on each side for trays (c) which are 2 feet square and made of 1 by 1/4 inch material, the bottom being covered with fine wire mesh. A framework extends entirely around the room of 2 by 3 inch material, nailed 6 inches apart, to support the drier frames. When a frame is filled, it is easily slid into a place either on the right or left of the door. Close the ventilator in the roof when the sulphur is put in to bleach the apples. The firebox (a) is 10 by 10 inches square, 8 feet long, arched with one 4 inch thickness of brick. The firebox walls are 4 inches thick. Cold air is admitted on both sides of the fire box through flues 4 inches wide, passing from the rear of the box to the front of it and passing into the frame room just in front of fire or smoke flue. As shown in the ground plan, the smoke passes from the firebox to the left, back to the front, over the fire box, along the end wall, then the side wall, round the end wall to the chimney. In a larger building a larger fire box and larger frames are needed. Any good bricklayer ought to be able to put up this building.—Farm and Home.

Pasturing Across a Highway.
Many farms are so situated that the cattle must be driven across a highway to pasture. This almost always affords trouble. The cattle will break away up and down the highway to feed by the roadside, instead of crossing the road directly from the pasture gate to the lane leading to the barn. A device is shown herewith that may prove of assistance in such cases. A narrow lane is built on each side of

the road, extending well up to the carriage track but not close enough, of course, to prove any inconvenience to travelers. Two long bars of thin boards are then fitted to slide across the highway when the cattle are to be driven across, and then back again, out of the way of travel. A bent rod of iron connects the two ends of the bars, so that both can be slipped across the road at once, the bent in the rod permitting it to rest upon the ground so that the cattle can pass over it. To operate this takes but a moment's time.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Thinning Fruit.
Midsummer is the best season for thinning all the larger fruits. Just before the seed begins to form nature does a great deal of this thinning, and it is perhaps as well to wait until all the fruit that will naturally fall has fallen. Then pick off the surplus fruit wherever it seems to be superabundant. In most cases this thinning does not decrease the amount of fruit because it so largely increases the size of individual specimens. It is the best fruit that always pays best. That always means fruit that has been judiciously thinned.

Grass Under Trees.
Sometimes we see trees which dry up the grass under them, while in the same neighborhood will be trees under which the grass will grow greener than where it is not thus shaded. An orchard that has long been plowed deep has most of its feeding roots below those of the grass. On the other hand, under the tree where grass has grown, the true feeding roots come near the surface, and when a dry time comes the grass under it lacks moisture and is very soon killed out.

Draining After Plowing.
Almost always it is good practice to harrow plowed land as soon as possible after it has been plowed. In turning the furrow there are inevitably large air spaces left under it, which dry out much too quickly to make a good, mellow and moist seed bed. It is all the worse if the soil is clay in texture and has been plowed when too wet. Then the furrow between the dry air under it and the dry air above it bakes into a clay brick that no plant roots can penetrate. But if the furrow is broken down soon after being turned the soil dries through evenly, leaving it in the condition for a seed bed.

Paring Hoofs of Sheep.
When kept in warm stables, with their feet resting in straw manure kept damp with their urine, sheep's hoofs will often grow too long. It is the condition under which foot or hoof rot usually occurs. Sheep need dry land to graze on, and all the better if it is stony or rocky, giving opportunity for the sheep to knock off pieces of their hoofs and keep them of proper length. When pastured on low ground, sheep's hoofs should be occasionally pared, and a little blue vitriol put on to prevent disease, should any germs of the rot be present. It is a good time to examine the sheep's hoofs before they are turned out to pasture.

Painting Tomatoes.
According to a writer in Farm and Fireside, where the tomato vine is trained to a single four-foot stake the ripening of the tomato may be slightly delayed, yet the increased size and excellence of the fruit more than compensate for the brief delay in ripening. Presuming, then, that a five-foot split stake has been firmly set at each plant and the tomato vine has already been tied to the stake with common twine, a daily look-out must be kept for the suckers which put out from the main stalk and retard the proper development of the tomato plant. The suckers, or auxiliary suckers, which push out from the base of the upper side of each of the side branches must be resolutely pinched off, or broken off if the pinching has been delayed too long. If this is done and the vines have been tied to the stakes with not less than three strings, as the growth has been continuous, the vine when in bearing will appear as shown in Fig. 1.

If, as it sometimes occurs, a second branch or stem is allowed to grow from the ground, the result will be as shown in Fig. 2. By keeping all superfluous growth pinched back, this will grow nearly or quite as large as the main stalk, simply forming a fork. Both stalks are to be tied to a single stake, unless it is deemed desirable to let the side branches spread out upon the ground, where they will continue to grow and ripen fruit after the stalked vines have ceased bearing. These will continue to bear fruit until after the first killing frost. On the approach of frost it has become customary by many truckers to pull up the vines and spread them in a well sheltered place and cover them with litter, so as to allow the ripening process to go on. This late crop is often more profitable than that of the stalked vines near the close of the tomato season.

DUE TO WILSON LAW.

MINERS' STRIKE IS CHARGED TO ITS EFFECTS.

Pernicious Wilson Measure Abolished Protective Duties on Coal and the Wages of Miners Were Reduced as a Result—Bryan for Free Coal.

Strike Wreckers Demanded.
Special Washington correspondence. The extensive strike among the miners in the great coal producing sections calls attention to the part the reduction in coal tariff has played in the wages of coal miners.

Mr. William J. Bryan, whose name and theories are to be especially prominent in the approaching State campaign, was one of the most earnest and active members of the wing of his party which demanded the removal of the entire duty on coal, saying in a speech in Congress, Jan. 13, 1904:

"The duty on coal is indefensible. * * * The duty on coal is nothing but a subsidy, which the people along the sea coast are compelled to pay to the transportation companies. * * * Take the tariff off from coal, so that the New England manufacturers can buy it for less, and they can manufacture more cheaply, and then, by cutting down the tariff on the products of their factories, we can compel them to sell at a lower price to the people of the South and West."

This close relation between the Wilson law and the present strike is the subject of much comment among tariff students and members of Congress generally.

That the reduction which that law made in the tariff on coal caused great reductions in the wages of miners is easily shown, and that the drop in wages was practically coincident with the reduction in duties upon coal is generally recognized by those familiar with the subject.

President Rutherford, of the United Mine Workers' Association, in a communication to the New York Herald, dated July 3, says:

"A miner's wages in the Western Pennsylvania field ranges from 54 to 47 cents per ton in this vein district and from 30 to 28 cents per ton in the thick vein. In 1893 the mining rate in this vein district was 79 cents and thick vein 65 cents per ton. During the same year the rate in Ohio and Indiana was 70 and 75 cents respectively. Now it is 51 cents, with a reduction proposed in Ohio to 45 cents per ton. This ratio holds good in a general way all along the lines; Illinois, a portion of Iowa, Eastern and Central Pennsylvania and the Virginias are all equally affected."

These figures indicate a reduction in rates for mining of from 20 to 30 cents per ton since 1893. "It was in August, 1893, that the Congress which framed the Wilson tariff law met, and the work upon the bill which reduced the coal tariff 35 cents per ton was begun. It was promised that the bill would take the entire duty off coal, and he bill, as framed by the Ways and Means Committee, and passed by the House, did remove the entire rate of 75 cents per ton and placed coal upon the free list. The Senate, however, restored a part of the duty on coal, making the rate 40 cents per ton and the bill, when it became a law, reduced the tariff rates on bituminous coal 35 cents per ton, the rate under the McKinley law having been 75 cents per ton, and the rate named by the Wilson law being 40 cents per ton.

The fact that the entire reduction of wages which miners are complaining of has occurred since the beginning of work upon the Wilson tariff law, and that the reduction is nearly the same as the reduction made in the tariff by that act, is of itself a remarkable coincidence and would probably warrant the assumption that the tariff reduction caused the reduction in wages.

It is not necessary, however, to merely assume this or to depend upon mere theory to indicate that the reduction in tariff caused reduction in rates for mining. It is susceptible of proof from facts known to every man interested in or acquainted with coal mining and coal operations of the past few years. Before the passage of the Wilson tariff bill a visitor to Newport News, the seaboard terminal of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, might have seen at any time from four to a dozen coasting vessels lying at the docks awaiting the arrival of coal trains from Virginia and West Virginia, loaded with coal destined to be shipped to New York and New England. No sooner had the Wilson tariff taken effect than all these vessels disappeared as completely as though they had been engulfed in midocean.

The reason for this transformation scene was simply this: The rate of duty on coal under the McKinley law was such as to exclude foreign coal from New England or Eastern ports, but the reduction of the rates to 40 cents per ton by the Wilson law permitted Nova Scotia coal to enter at such low rates that the West Virginia coal could not compete with it. The Nova Scotia coals are cheaply mined, and as many of the mines extend under water, it is practicable to load the coal directly on vessels and thus place it in any of the Eastern United States ports at very low prices.

The result of this reduction in the tariff was that the Nova Scotia coals took the place in the East of that from the West Virginia mines and that the West Virginia mine-owners and operators were compelled to seek a market elsewhere. Railroad rates to the West were reduced and coal which had formerly gone to New England went West and came into competition with the coal of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The price of coal in the Western markets tumbled; then followed a rate war between railroads and between mines and mine-owners, a reduction in wages for mining at the East, followed by reductions in the West, until miners' wages became lower than they had ever been known under the protective policy of the Republicans.

Other causes, also resulting from the Wilson law, have operated with equal certainty in keeping down the prices which it was possible to pay for mining. The activity and prosperity of the miner primarily depends upon the activity and prosperity of the manufacturer, since machinery is moved by steam, in the production of which coal

must be consumed. Whatever increases the number of mills and gives employment to mill hands, increases work for the miner, but whatever reduces the number of mills in operation shortens the number of hours or diminishes the number of operatives, is as much against the interests of the miner as it is against the interests of the manufacturer. The suspension or reduction of work in factories, business establishments of various kinds, and industries of all sorts, in all parts of the country, resulting from the operations of the Wilson law, caused a great reduction in the demand for coal and combined with the depressing effect of importations to still further reduce the demand for the labor of the miners and the prices paid for their services. While the amount of coal actually imported is only about four million tons a year, or sufficient to throw out of employment about eight thousand miners, the loss in markets to American mines by the suspension of manufacturing was much greater.

The present strike of the coal miners is looked upon with great alarm by Democratic leaders here. It calls attention directly and pointedly to the fact that their legislation is beyond question responsible for the reductions of wages, all of which, according to President Rutherford, have occurred since the inception of that legislation. Not only is the Democratic party responsible for the reduction of 35 cents per ton which caused this reduction in wages, but many of the men now most prominent in its councils and as its leaders urged and even demanded a removal of the entire duty on coal, placing it absolutely upon the free list, which would have doubtless still further reduced the wages of miners. A. B. CARSON.

A Satisfactory Feature.
No feature of the new tariff bill will prove more satisfactory than that by which it is proposed to collect thirteen million dollars per annum in taxes upon stock transactions. This proposition, which came to the surface in the closing days of the tariff discussion, will insure to the tariff law an ample revenue to meet running expenses, and will collect the thirteen million dollars thus raised from a class of business men who can well afford to contribute this sum to the expenditure of the Government. The amendment places a tax of 2 cents a share on all purchases of stock of a par value of \$100 or less, and a stamp tax upon the original issues of stock, omitting, however, building associations and other organizations of this character especially managed in the interests of the people.

A "Conservative" Tariff.
In the tariff hearings before the Ways and Means Committee which framed the Dingley bill last winter we heard a great deal about the "conservative" spirit shown by the manufacturers who were asking for increased protection. Minneapolis (Minn.) Times.

All the talk about a "conservative" tariff was in the Democratic newspapers, which adopted this term as a new cloak whereunder to hide their free trade sentiments. Manufacturers have always been anxious for the enactment of a tariff that would be "conservative" of their interests and of the interests of the wage earners whom they employ.

Democrats Not Free-Trade.
There are a great many editors and a few public men who have deceived themselves into believing that the Democratic party is a free trade party. We need not pause here to inquire how so confusing an error got afoot. It is sufficient to say that the time has come to correct it.—Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

We are very glad, indeed, to hear it, and gladly do our part toward correcting the misapprehension by giving the above Democratic statement the widest possible circulation among our exchanges and through our various press services.

The Return of Prosperity.
Like sunrise, prosperity cannot be expected to reach all parts of the continent at once, though its occurrence in one quarter may be considered as fair evidence that it will not be long in reaching all.—Syracuse, N. Y., Post.

The check to the immediate and universal return of prosperity consists in the enormous stocks of foreign goods that are now in our markets, all of which must be consumed before there can be an active demand for American goods made by American labor.

National Extravagance.
When a nation has a foreign trade worth from a billion and a half to two billions of dollars annually, it is a national extravagance of the most reckless kind to permit ships of other countries to monopolize the carrying of all this commerce.

Japanese Protection.
A special dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, says that the Bundesrath has refused to ratify the commercial treaty with Japan, owing to the prohibitive duty placed upon clocks and watches. And this is the same Japan that so recently protested against certain protective features of the Dingley tariff!

Political Paragraphs.
The evidence I have obtained from all sections of the country, from the press, from callers personally and correspondence, all points in one direction, an actual improvement in trade and manufactures.—Secretary Gage.

"No gentleman will remain in the People's party if the idea once gets abroad that Populism and Hellenism are synonymous terms."—Thomas E. Watson, late Populist candidate for Vice-President.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Vast Fortunes Yielded by Michigan's Copper Mines—Sunday Excursions Inaugurated—State University Medical Growers Serious.

A Profit of \$7,000,000.
The dividends paid to date by fifteen Lake Superior copper mines aggregate \$74,800,375. During their development period assessments amounted to \$7,800,500, leaving net profits of nearly \$70,000,000. In addition to this the present value of the mines is \$60,000,000 at current quotations. Eight of these fifteen mines are yet in active operation. Many old miners affirm that some of the abandoned workings if equipped with modern machinery and the old mine made big profits for their owners. Silver is found in native form, associated with the copper, in nearly all of the Lake Superior mines, and millions of dollars' worth of silver have been taken from the old mass mines of Ontonagon and Keweenaw counties. The 1897 output of copper by the Lake district will probably reach or exceed 75,000 tons, and the net profit to the mining companies on this output will scarcely fall short of \$7,000,000.

Roads at War.
The Michigan Central Sunday took a train filled with excursionists from Jackson west. The rate was about 1/2 cent a mile. This is the beginning of what is expected to be a lively row among the Michigan lines. The Michigan Central has always stood out against Sunday excursions, but its passenger officials claim they were compelled to do so. The business is said the Chicago and West Michigan and the Detroit, Lansing and Northern broke the Michigan agreement, and that the Grand Trunk retaliated by going into the Sunday excursion business. The prospects are that all the roads in Michigan will follow the lead of the roads that run out of Indianapolis, where cheap Sunday excursions have reached the point of a "crisis."

Faculty Feuds Cause Trouble.
The factional fight in the medical faculty of the University of Michigan is growing warmer every day. About seventy students have asked for their credits so that they can finish their work in another school. This is over three times as many as have ever before asked for them. The reason for this, it is claimed, is on account of the feuds in the faculty, the discharge of Dr. W. A. Campbell and the revival of the old "quits" system. This system was abolished in 1896 by the regents, but has been in vogue this year, unknown to the regents until complaints were made. By this system a professor gives private quizzes to the students of his class and charges them extra.

Riot Among a Tramp Colony.
A riot occurred among the horde of tramps located at Stevensville Saturday afternoon, and before the trouble could be quelled several tramps and citizens were wounded. They fought with razors, knives and revolvers. The village officers and citizens were unable to quell the disturbance and the sheriff and his deputies were called. Frank Seizer, John Gorman and Thomas O'Brien, the leaders, were placed in jail. A fire was set to the structure and the tramps suffocated. They were taken to the county jail for safety. A gang of nearly 200 tramps that place and many disturbances have occurred this summer.

Minor State Matters.
The recent hot dry weather damaged the new celery plants around Riverway and it will be necessary to reset nearly all the late setting.
The Macabees of Van Buren County will hold their annual picnic at South Haven Aug. 11. Big preparations are being made. The State grand commander will be present.
George Doan, aged 12 years, was instantly killed at Sault Ste. Marie, by an electric shock from a dangling wire while crossing on his back the foot bridge over the street bridge. The boy became crossed with the electric light wires. The boy's left arm was burned entirely off and a deep hole burned in his left leg. Willie Colless, aged 10 years, made an effort to release Doan and was also severely shocked. He will recover.

Thursday morning at Lyon Lake, a summer resort four miles south of Marquette, a company of young men from the city were camping out. One of the boys, Arthur Wagner, a well-known young man about 16, with others, was playing with revolvers, forgetting the fact that they were loaded. One of the revolvers in the hands of a boy named Swineford was accidentally discharged, the ball entering Wagner's face, killing him almost instantly.

There is a noticeable absence of house flies this season, and their absence is a source of congratulation to the careful housewife between whom and all the fly tribe an ancient feud exists, says the Escanaba Mirror. "Here it is July 12, and all the horde of pesky little tormentors that at this time of year usually throng houses, have not as yet appeared. For this every one is grateful. It is probable that the cold wet weather of the spring and early summer killed the larvae from which spring the hordes of little pests."

During the fiscal year ending June 30 last the receipts of the Ann Arbor post-office were \$32,385.59, exclusive of the money order department. The expenditures during the year were \$30,414.04, leaving a balance of \$1,971.55, which was turned into the United States treasury. In the money order department orders were issued to the amount of \$30,824.41. The orders paid out amounted to \$159,734.07. More than 40 tons of newspapers and magazines were mailed out of town. Ann Arbor postoffice ranks eighth in the State in the amount of business transacted.

Bon Gillis, aged 17, of Adrian, was fooling with his father's revolver when the weapon was discharged accidentally. The bullet of 32-caliber entered the left wrist, passed up and out of the embedded tissues at the elbow. He may lose his arm.

The Michell family of Oriskany, Allegan County, will have a triple-headed celebration Aug. 8. Hewitt G. and wife will celebrate their golden wedding, their son, Hewitt, Jr., and wife, will celebrate their silver wedding, and their daughter, Jennie, aged 22 years, will be married to Abel Robinson.

Judge Marsden C. Burch of Grand Rapids was appointed an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice at Washington.

The first shipment of Michigan peaches this season was made by Thomas Archer of St. Joseph, who sent four baskets of small peaches to Chicago Thursday night.

Miss Maudie Vuylsteke, a Benton Harbor young woman who was already worth \$250,000, received word that she had been left heir to \$750,000 by an uncle in Paris.

Near Willow, rain did considerable damage to wheat, many fields lying flat so it will be impossible to use machines. Large quantities of hay will in the meadows are damaged.

Joseph Ritter was found dead in his bed at Sault Ste. Marie. Ritter's family are visiting friends in Canada, and he was alone in the house. Doctors say death is the result of heart trouble.

Dr. A. Robinson, a Grand Rapids dentist, has a bull terrier of which he is very proud, and the dog recently lost two front teeth in a fight. Robinson kept the dog up in his chair, filled the teeth with pretty gold fillings and the terrier is again on the war path.

Alton Knowles and Samuel Cairnes, two men who have been under suspicion of having burglarized Smith & Monson's saloon at Muskegon, were arrested. A marked quarter taken by the thieves from the saloon till was passed, so the officers hesitated no longer in making the arrests.

A lady stepped into H. P. Glover's office at Ypsilanti the other morning and said she would like her watch, which had been left in Mr. Glover's care. He went to the safe and procured it. He thought as he handed it over to its owner that the timepiece had been there some time, and said: "Let me see, how long has that watch been in my safe?" "Seventeen years," was the reply.

A sample of flax, of which about twenty acres are planted in Otsego County, was brought to this office and looked over by the auditor, and the projectors of Bayliff's new industry are very much elated over the result, as it shows that Otsego County soil is well adapted to flax raising. The sample was from the farm of Charles Fox, who has four acres of it planted, and is about 18 inches high.—Otsego County Herald.

Patrick Donnelly was found under a large tree near Benton Harbor, nearly dead from starvation. He had been cared for there as best his brother could, without money, without shelter or other food for nine days than a few berries and occasionally a loaf of bread. They both were too proud to beg. Patrick was so badly emaciated and diseased from exposure that he is in a precarious condition. He came from Ireland thirty years ago.

Bert Ferguson of the First National Bank met with an accident Monday. He was opening a ginger ale bottle (consider "ginger ale" in Italian) when the cork flew out and struck him on the eyeball of the right eye. The retina of the eye was torn loose from the inside of the eyeball. Dr. Carrow of Ann Arbor, the eminent eye specialist, says that if all the cases he has examined he never saw a similar case but once before.—Ann Arbor Times.

Thirty-five workmen employed in the Grand Rapids brick yards went on a strike because promised higher wages were not forthcoming. They have been getting nine shillings a day and struck for twelve. They finally offered to be satisfied with ten, but it was not granted and the strike continued. At the brick yard thirty men caught the contagion and also walked out. Both plants have a large stock ahead and building operations are not so extensive that there is much of a demand.

Two interesting freaks lately appeared at the university hospital. One was a man whose heart is on the right side and his liver on the left. Dr. Chabrand made an examination and pronounced it a case of situs inversus. The other was a "bleeder," a man who bleeds from a very slight wound and continues to bleed indefinitely. The man belongs to a family which has for generations had the same peculiarity, several members of which have died from the loss of blood.—Ann Arbor Register.

A small boy in the north of the town, says the Howell News, thinks he knows the electric shock that killed a Michigan boy last week he went in swimming without the consent of his parents, and when he returned home his mother had a surprise in the shape of a paddle, which she had prepared during his absence, and which she proceeded to use vigorously; at the second or third stroke a great explosion took place, caused by a Michigan boy's head in his pocket. Result: A doctor bill and a boy that walked and sat down very carefully for some days.

Col. C. V. R. Pond of Lansing mailed his semi-annual report as assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster general of the Michigan G. A. R. to the national headquarters at Omaha. The report shows that there were in good standing in the department Jan. 1, 1902, 13,000 members, with a membership of 16,093. The gains during the term ending June 30 last have been: Of posts, 4; from transfer in of new members, 340; from transfer from other posts, 171; from reinstatement of delinquents, 402; making a total of 961 members. The losses have been for the same period: By death, 177; by honorable discharge, 95; by transfer to other posts, 133; by suspension, 582; by surrender of charter, 3 posts and 43 members, making the total loss of 961 members. This leaves the showing for the department at the present time 333 posts, a gain of one, and 10,088 members, a decrease of 38 from the last winter report. This shows a marked increase in the interest shown by the members of Michigan G. A. R. members, for the death loss was greater by 119 than the entire total loss and the gain by transfer and reinstatement almost equaled the loss by death and suspension. Col. Pond reports the inquiries being made as to the Buffalo encampment in August next as a good reason for anticipating the largest turnout of Michigan veterans since the Detroit gathering in 1891.

Over 300 acres of cabbage were grown in the Saginaw district the present year. Some place the crop at 1,000 acres, but probably 600 or 700 would be nearer the mark. This will be considerably above the total of last year's crop. Planting has practically been completed.

C. W. French is stocking the woods of his Fish Creek farm, near Stanton, with muskrats. The bird, though it closely resembles in color and marking the American quail, is larger, more prolific and fully as hardy. The Mongolian pheasant is regarded by sportsmen as a splendid game bird.

A series of accidents have recently happened on the farm of Dr. Chase of Birch Run, the latest being a peculiar and possibly fatal one. Bert Patterson was engaged in milking boards on the roof of a barn when he accidentally hit his finger with the hammer, fainted from pain and fell to the ground.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts-Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for August 1.
Golden Text.—"Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."—1 Cor. 3: 11.

Paul's Ministry in Corinth is the subject of this lesson—Acts 18: 1-11. The main work of Paul's second journey was done at Corinth, yet comparatively little space is given to it in the book of Acts. But in the epistle to the Thessalonians, written during this period, and the epistle to the Corinthians, which was written at a later time, there is much material for learning what was Paul's occupation there. In studying this lesson a careful reading of the epistles to the Corinthians, marking such passages as throw light on the condition of the church and Paul's stay there, will be very interesting. Among the important passages are: 1 Cor. 1: 13-17; 2: 1-5; 3: 1-4; 14: 21-33; 15: 11; 16: 1-12; 16: 12-22; 17: 1-2; 23: 10; 12: 1-2; 2 Cor. 1: 23; 2: 14; 5: 18; 13: 1-2. From these passages we learn that the Corinthian Christians were subject to the temptations of licentiousness and quarrelsomeness. They were prone to divide into factions based on personal liking for one or another leader. They tolerated great disorders such as were found in no other church of that time of which we know. As to their present emergence from an incredibly debasing form of heathenism and license. Yet they had generous impulses, which showed themselves in a hearty reception of the apostle by many and in liberal contributions to the needs of the saints at Jerusalem (2 Cor. 9: 2). Paul, however, took especial pains in Corinth to depend on little as possible on the hospitality of those for whom he labored, and supported himself almost entirely, though receiving some contributions from Philippi, at an earlier period in his journey. After Paul left Corinth the first thing that the disorderly tendencies already referred to broke forth openly, and produced the difficulties which led him to write the two epistles. These were written on the third journey, probably about 57.

Explanatory.
Corinth seems to have been actually, if not intentionally, the goal of the whole journey. There the longest time was spent, and some of the most important work accomplished. The homely thrift of the apostle in fact made it impossible for earning his board and lodging is worthy of imitation. He claimed the right to adequate support for his Christian work, and yet preferred not to exercise that right when the least misunderstanding or friction was likely to arise therefrom. Besides, the knowledge and practice of a trade brought him into contact with many Jews and others in a sort of friendly comradeship that must have given fine opportunities for his more important work of spreading the gospel. One might call him, in this phase of his career, an industrial missionary. One of the great needs of foreign missions at the present time is the need for Christian mechanics, farmers and manufacturers, to go to mission countries and support themselves, while giving some of their time and all their influence to the cause of Christianity. A great army of such men helped to accomplish the marvelous spread of the gospel through the Roman empire in the first century.

Paul had ruled with his Christian work, and followed them with very few exceptions. One of them was to use at all the opportunities presented by the Jewish synagogues and Jewish communities, who had a common faith with his so far as the doctrine of God was concerned. But it is not unnatural that this custom led to the mistake made by so many heathens, that the Christians were merely a branch of the Jewish church.

Silas and Timothy, left behind at Philippi, now rejoined Paul. It appears from 1 Thes. 3: 6 that Timothy had previously been sent by Paul with a message to the church in Thessalonica, and had brought his report to Paul at Athens. If the epistle and the Acts are to be harmonized, and there is no reason for assuming disagreement—Timothy had returned from Athens to Macedonia, and now came back to Corinth with Silas. The two helpers brought from Macedonia news that caused Paul to be "pressed in the spirit" (revised version, "constrained by the word") and he was stimulated to redouble his energy in his own work. Great men are often the most sensitive to such fluctuations of zeal, growing more earnest when fired by the report of great victories or great defeats.

With this vision coming the vision which Elijah beheld, showing how much stronger were the Christians in Macedonia than he had imagined. Paul needed such a vision perhaps, after the severe depression brought on by the Jews' decisive rejection of his teaching. He did not find it an easy thing to give up the hope of winning large numbers of his own race to Christ. When facts seemed to compel that conclusion, he turned, reluctantly and not gladly, to the Gentiles.

During this year and six months occupied the writing of the Thessalonian epistles, and the beginnings of those difficulties which grew to such proportions that Paul had later to write three letters to the Corinthians to settle them.

Teaching Hints.
The leading of God is sometimes not plain at first, but becomes all the more wonderful when its meaning is realized. When Paul found the work that was waiting for him in Corinth, he knew that he had not wasted the time spent in waiting for the guidance of the Spirit.

There is a difference between perseverance and obstinacy. Paul persevered in working for the Jews until it was clear to him that his efforts could be more profitably spent in other work. Then he very sensibly washed his hands of his countrymen for the time being and threw his energy into other directions.

The Lord has many people in every city that serve him unknown to the world at large. We are perhaps wrong in always making church members the test of personal religion. There are communities in which there are many truly devoted people, but it is true. If we want to know how many people truly serve the Lord, the only way to find out is to ask him.

Next Lesson.—Working and Waiting for Christ.—1 Thes. 4: 9-18; 5: 1, 2.

Worth Thinking Of.
What can be done in a minute? Think about it, dear young people. It takes no more than a minute to speak a few kind words to somebody who will be made much happier by hearing them. It takes no more than a minute to give a sweet smile to some poor, forlorn child who is carrying a burden too heavy for his tender heart. It takes no more than a minute to make up a quarrel between little brothers and sisters.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

"The tax on hides" is what is worrying a great many free traders. They seem to take a personal interest in hides.

It is impossible to get enough harvesters in Southern Kansas, even at \$4 and \$5 a day. They are too busy talking calamity. Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

They tried so hard in California to be courteous to Mr. Bryan, that one of the papers suggested that all signs of prosperity should be temporarily effaced. —St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

Our exports of silver last year amounted to \$61,946,638, and it may be safely assumed that the business was conducted at a profit to the producers.

Our exports last year went beyond the billion dollar mark. Professors of discouragement, such as Bryan and Debs, are compelled to fight shy of statistics.

Maryland's wheat crop is 4,000,000 bushels larger than last year, and the price is much higher. Prosperity items are growing as plentiful as blackberries.

That prosperity is not altogether backward about making itself conspicuous is illustrated in the fact that the furniture trade is livelier this year than in any other season since 1893. —Detroit Journal.

The London Globe pays Japan a handsome compliment. It says the Japs can easily whip the United States. If so, she can whip Great Britain, as we have whipped her twice and can do it again.

Democratic organs insist, first, that the revival of prosperity is due to the fine crops, not to the Republicans; second, that the revival is only temporary; third, that there isn't any revival anyway. —Kansas City Journal.

When a party becomes so bad that the Populists will not associate with it, that party is near the bottom of the totem pole. And that is what is the matter with the Democracy in many localities.

1897 is evidently to be a year of great prosperity with the farmers, the crops at home being very heavy, and those abroad reported light, with the result that the farmers in this country will get good prices and have an unusually large crop to dispose of.

The Dominion of Canada will pay a subsidy of \$575,000 a year to a line of Ocean Steamers, on condition that it touches at none of the ports of the United States. They are overdoing the protection idea, even in our estimation.

At 4:06 Saturday afternoon, President McKinley signed the bill that is to regulate the tariff duties in this country for some years to come. Forty senators voted in favor of the acceptance of the measure as approved by the conference committee; thirty voted against it.

The Lansing Republican, on the 17th, published interviews with a large number of local manufacturers and business men showing that the general trade conditions are much better than a year or even six months ago.

The United States coined in the year ending July 1, more than twice as many silver dollars as came from the mints during the whole existence of the country prior to the "crisis of '73." There is no immediate danger that the silver dollar will become a forgotten coin. —Globe-Democrat.

The Republicans have been in power but about four months, and can already claim that they are giving the country a business men's administration. The result would have been achieved much sooner if the Senate had been as soundly Republican as the House.

In 1891 the Democrats declared that tin plate could not be made in the United States. And in 1892 they declared none was being made, that the tin plate factories were only campaign bluffs. Now, just note the fact that last year the American tin plate mills produced 307,000,000 pounds, or about half the amount we consume. The industry is growing steadily, and it will not be long before we will make all the tin plate that we can use. Tin plate is also cheaper than it was in 1891.

Additional Local Matter.

C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was in town, yesterday.

H. Head, of South Branch, sold six head of fine beef cattle to Trueman & Flowers, yesterday.

Supervisor Patterson, of Frederic, was in town yesterday. He expects to go to Buffalo, to the National Encampment.

Sheriff Chalker reports that he has ten acres of splendid rye on his plains farm, and that his oats, corn, potatoes, etc., on the hardwood farm are growing finely.

Mrs. W. Metcalf, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday, with a supply of Chickens and Cherries. They have a large crop of cherries this year.

Geo. Comer is getting to be quite a farmer. His growing oats, corn, potatoes, and young chickens, just from the incubator, are doing finely and worth a visit.

L. Fournier went down the river last week, with Attorneys Shepherd, Wedrauff, and Judge Beech, after trout. He returned Friday evening, but the others remained for another week's sport.

We have received from the Secretary of the Soldiers and Sailors Association of Northern Michigan a copy of the program of exercises to be given at the Reunion, to be held in Gaylord, Aug. 18th and 19th. We will give it in full, next week.

Ward's sheep, which are grazing on the Manistee flats, are getting scattered. Two were rescued from dogs in this village, Sunday, by Sheriff Chalker, and put in with our flock, and Peter Nelson reports three at his place, on Portage Lake.

Dr. Ellis, who came here from Lewiston to practice dentistry, has been paralyzed drunk ever since his arrival, Wednesday. He has evidently run out of money, for last evening he was trying to sell, for the price of a drink, a bouquet of weeds which he had picked. —Oscoda Press.

We are pleased to note that Arthur DeWaele, now of Roscommon, won the gold medal from the business department of the International College at Bay City, the first that has been won in three years. He stood 99.15 percent average in a most rigid examination. As Arthur was formerly an AVALANCHE boy, we claim some of the glory.

News from Judge.

A dance at Lovelle, July 31st.

Miss J. Donahue went to Grayling, Thursday, for a week's visit. Fishing for trout and playing croquet, is quite the rage with the young people at Lovelle.

Miss Gladys Hadley, of Grayling was the guest of the Misses Owen, last week.

Mrs. Victor Lalonde left on Wednesday last, for a visit with her parents at Saginaw.

Misses Gladys Hadley, Julia Danahue, Lottie and Jessie Owen took a flying trip to Lewiston, Wednesday afternoon. Oh, what fun!

LOVELLE.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

Harvesting has commenced.

The dance given at Archie Howes' Saturday evening, was out of sight. Conrad Howse is putting up a new house on his farm.

Miss Bliss, of Lewiston, is visiting with W. H. Shermans.

Rufus Edmonds started East, Sunday last. We know not where.

We are glad to hear from "Froze Out."

For he always owns his name.

He has more time to write than work.

But now we know your game.

FROZE IN.

Judge Correspondence.

J. L. Buck was in town last Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. Johnson is cutting hay on Big Creek.

Cutting grain is the tune played just now.

P. C. was seen going to the dance Saturday, but where was his best girl?

The barn of M. R. Smith burned a week ago Sunday, before he had it quite finished. Try it again, M. R.

The dance at Archie Howes', Saturday night, was a success financially. All report a good time.

M. R. Smith set the harvest wheel a rolling when he cut his rye in Wilcox town.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Willets, of Frederic, on the 24th. All doing well.

R. E. was seen driving Lanky Dan, Sunday. Something in the wind.

Gil. Vallad is talking of buying a cradle. We do not know whether it is for a baby, or grain. Time will tell.

What is the matter with the Maple Forest scribe, that he did not blow his bugle last week? Perhaps he punctured his tire and is out of wind.

DITTO.

The Michigan State Fair.

The Michigan State Agricultural Society has so arranged its business that success is assured, and an old time State Fair, in the interest of the agricultural and industrial classes of the State will be held at GRAND RAPIDS, SEPT. 6th to 10th. Premium lists will be mailed on application to H. T. Fralick, Secy., Grand Rapids.

From an Old Soldier.

KNOX, Ind., Jan. 14, 1897.

Gents:—I have every confidence in recommending your Syrup of Pepsin. I am 72 years of age, and am broken down, the trouble having been brought on by my experience in the war. Your medicine has done me more good than a hundred doctors, and I am just about well of stomach troubles. Yours truly

JEFFERSON WILHELM.

For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Cheek.

Geo. M. Savage, advertising bureau of Detroit, is sending to the country press through the State, an ad for the Michigan State fair. The space asked for in the AVALANCHE is worth \$3.50, but he says "charge our agency 75 cents for same." We are perfectly willing to advertise the Fair, and do all we can to add to the success of the society, but we are not anxious or willing to give Mr. Savage 4 for 1, preferring to donate direct to the society instead of giving him the lions' share.

More Than All Others.

ROME CITY, Ind.

Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich. Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure in recommending your White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public as an excellent cough cure. I have sold over a gross within a short time, and I always warrant a cure, and have never had a bottle returned. I sell more of your White Wine of Tar Syrup than of all other cough remedies I keep in stock. I sold one dozen bottles to one of my customers. Respectfully Yours

J. P. CHAPMAN.

The tariff bill as finally agreed to

by the House and Senate conferees is extremely satisfactory to everybody except the Democrats. They are unhappy because the agreement deprives them of their last opportunity to charge that the bill is favorable to the sugar trust, and also because it gives to the wool producers the full protection which they had expected from the House bill, and deprives their importing friends of the opportunity of bringing in wool at the lower rates named by the Senate amendment.

\$50 for One Bottle of Medicine.

This is to certify that my wife was for years afflicted with asthma, and was so far gone that several physicians decided that her case must terminate in consumption. I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup. To our great satisfaction it gave almost immediate relief, and two bottles completely cured her. She is now well and healthy, but I would not be without the medicine if it cost fifty dollars a bottle.

WM. H. FARRIS,

Chm. Bd. Tp. of Wilton,

Monroe Co. Wis.

For sale by L. Fournier.

The New Tariff Law

Which has just been signed by the President, may be appropriately considered an Industrial Declaration of Independence. An official text of the law has just been published by the American Protective Tariff League, and should be carefully examined by every citizen. Protectionists ought to have a few copies of the law for distribution. Five copies will be sent to any address for 10 cents.

Ask for document No. 30, and address W. F. Wakeman, General Sec., 135 West 23d St., New York.

The August number of the Delinquent is called the midsummer number, and its Exposition of hot-weather Modes and Fabrics is made graphic by full-page color plates and intertextual illustrations, supplemented by a special article on Mourning Attire. The number is notable for its fiction, Frances Lynde's "Diana of the Ephesians," a dainty love story with a setting among the mountains of Northern Alabama. Mrs. A. S. Potter, writing of the Social Life of St. Louis, shows the continued potency of the Creole influence in that interesting semi-southern metropolis. Dr. Grace Peckham Murray continues her "Talks on Health and Beauty" with a discussion of the various forms of exercise especially beneficial to her sex. Especially suited to the dog-days are the directions for making various salads and salad dressings, and Francis Leedes' receipt for a Summer Pick-Me-Up. Mrs. Witherspoons' August Tea-Table includes mention of some of the novel uses now made of precious stones, and Mr. Vicks' Flower Garden is supplemented by practical answers to various inquiries, and the usual pages are devoted to needlework. The Delinquent is issued by the Famous Fashion Publishers, The Butterick Publishing Company, 17 West 13th St., New York, at the remarkably low rate of \$1.00 for a years subscription, or 15 cents per copy.

MORE NEW GOODS!

We have just received a large stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' SHOES.

and have marked them down to the Lowest Figures.

To make room for this stock, we will sell Pingree & Smith Shoes 1-2 off or 50 cents on THE DOLLAR.

In DRY GOODS, you can have anything you want regardless of cost, as we are going out of the Dry Goods business entirely

If you need anything in CLOTHING, of which we keep only of the best, and will sell them for less money than you pay for SHODDY GOODS, or CHEAP made Clothing elsewhere.

Do you want a HAT manufactured by Union Labor, you will find them at OUR STORE.

Every article bought of us, guaranteed, or money refunded.

Yours for good Goods and Low Prices, JOSEPHS' Cheap Cash Store, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THE CITY DRUG STORE!

NORTH SIDE OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Is now Ready for Business, and offers to the Public a Full Line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Prescriptions Accurately Filled, and Prices made to suit the Times.

I also carry a Line of PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

And an Immense Stock of JEWELRY and BAZAAR GOODS.

Call and see me and look over my Stock, and I will do you good.

J. A. LEIGHTON, M. D.

Grayling, Michigan.

All Professional Calls Promptly Attended.

NEW MARKET!

The paralyzing effect of Bryanism in 1896, was seen in the production of pig-iron. The first six months of 1897 show the production of pig-iron to be 3,403,276 tons. That is just 578,000 tons more than the last six months of 1896. —Inter-Ocean.

"A Howling Success."

Where ever properly introduced Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, as a cure for constipation, has met with a phenomenal sale. Many druggists can not say enough in praise of its merits, as well as its great popularity with the people. In 100 trial size and also in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE,"

Will run a GRAND EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS,

August 5th, 1897, at greatly reduced rates. A rare opportunity that none should miss. Rate for the round trip from Grayling, is \$5.50. Train leaves at 2:50 p. m. Tickets are good only this train and date, and to return on regular trains leaving Niagara Falls not later than Aug. 9th., and not good on Limited Train No. 5 and No. 15.

Also to Alexandria Bay in the THOUSAND ISLANDS, of the St. Lawrence. The rate is but \$5.50 higher than to Niagara Falls. Tickets good to return until August 12th. For further information call on local ticket agent at M. C. R. R.

FRANKLIN HOUSE

Cor. Bates and Larned Streets, DETROIT, MICH. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per Day. Only one block from Woodward and Jefferson Aves. Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Tile Floor, Etc. H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.

Winchester PERFECTION

MEANS WHEN APPLIED TO

REPEATING RIFLES AND ALL KINDS OF

SINGLE-SHOT RIFLES

AMMUNITION

Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World.

Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other.

FREE—Our new illustrated Catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND

HAY,

OATS

& FEED,

AT

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and

defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, Michigan.

For Cash Only. During This Sale.

A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Therefore we will

offer for the next 30 days, endless values in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

All our Silver Sateen Laces at reduced prices.

All our Men's Boy's and Children's

Clothing at reduced prices.

R. MEYER, Price Wrecker,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

I have just received the following Magazines for the month,

The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel

Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. George Sheldon, Price 25 Cents

Only The Governors, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 "

Queen Bess, by Mrs. George Sheldon, " 10 "

Wehman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 "

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

It is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly pub-

lished today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest re-

ports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives

the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The

Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of leading matter each week

and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of

the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Edi-

tions of The Inter Ocean are

the best of their kind.

Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year

Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year

Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year

Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago

NOTICE is hereby given that the following

named settler has filed notice of his intention

to make final proof in support of his claim, and

that said proof will be made before the Register

and Receiver, at Grayling, Mich., on July 29th,

1897, viz: Conrad Howse, Homestead Application No. 2891, for the S 24 of S 24, Sec. 2, T. 4, N. 1, R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Coventry, Michael W. Gairner, John Howse, all of Frederic, Mich., William Smith, of Lewiston, Mich.

OSCAR PALMER, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following

named settler has filed notice of his intention

to make final proof in support of his claim, and

that said proof will be made before the Register

and Receiver, at Grayling, Mich., on September

10th, 1897, viz: Carl Packer, Homestead Application No. 2897, for the S 24 of Sec. 2, T. 4, N. 1, R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Aehli, Fred F. Hoesli, Henry Faldhauser and Hugo Schuetler, all of Grayling, Mich.

OSCAR PALMER, Register.

VISIT TO THE DEAD SEA

AN EXCURSION POPULAR IN THE HOLY LAND.

From Jerusalem to the Monastery of Mar Saba, thence to the Jordan—On the Plains of Jericho.

Journey to the Jordan. A pleasure jaunt to the Dead Sea is a novelty in these days, when novelty has lost its edge. Yet, there is such a thing, and, during the season, travelers who desire to make the journey from Jerusalem to the neighborhood where Lot lost his wife may do so with as little discomfort as the climate, the bad roads and the horseback traveling will permit.

The tourist who wishes to "take in" the Dead Sea as one of the sights of Palestine will be roused at his hotel in the City of David before 5 o'clock in the morning, and will find his dragoman waiting at the door with as many of the small Syrian horses as may be needed for the party that proposes to make the journey. It is very seldom



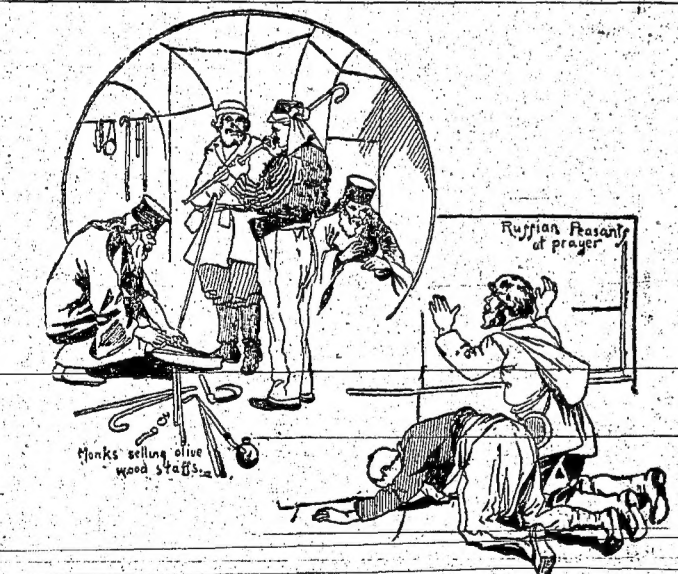
THE SHORES OF THE DEAD SEA.

that a tourist goes alone, for traveling in the East is expensive, and an excursion of this kind would cost three or four travelers much less in proportion than it would cost one. Mounting at the hotel door, the party goes rattling along the narrow streets of Jerusalem. Two hours' ride from the hotel down through the gorge, excavated by the Brook Kedron brings the party to the Turkish guardhouse on the road to the Jordan, where he is met by the unspeakable Turk in force, for all the garrison for the time being, whether on duty or not, come out to meet the travelers and bid them welcome. The cordiality is purely mercenary, however, for the Turkish and Kurdish troops have no more love for the Christian tourist than for the Armenian



THE TOMB OF MOSES.

pensar, and, if it were their interest to do so, would, with neatness and dispatch, cut the throats of all the party, pillage their baggage, and throw their bodies over the nearest precipice. But even Turks learn something by experience, and the Turks of the guardhouse on the road to the Jordan have learned that it is more profitable to protect than to plunder travelers, so they extend a hearty welcome to the tourists, invite them in and offer them cups of black coffee. Coffee, in all parts of the Ottoman Empire, is always on tap, and the traveler who accepts a cup from a gens-d'arme, by that act engages the man as his protector during the journey to the Dead Sea



and return. No one ventures even so far as the Jordan without an armed escort, for the road from Jerusalem to Jericho is as badly infested with thieves now as when the good Samaritan went that way and picked up the luckless tourist who ventured to make the journey without an escort. Even now it sometimes happens that over-confident travelers come to grief, and a recent party met on their way a couple of English tourists who had fallen among thieves who carried out the Scripture program almost to the letter, stripping them of their raiment, save a shirt apiece, and departing, leaving them unwounded. It is true, but half dead under the responsibility of getting back to town with no more clothing than that left to them by the plunderers.

About half way between the Holy City and the Sea of the Dead the party stops for the night at the Monastery of Mar Saba. It is a gloomy looking place, half fortress, half monastery, but it has abundant accommodations for the hundreds of pilgrims who flock from Jerusalem to the Jordan and back again. There is no charge for food or lodging, but if anyone supposes that the monastery loses money by entertaining travelers, or that the Abbot lies awake nights worrying about where the support of the brethren is

to come from, he is greatly mistaken, for the clever Greek monks, while claiming to run a free boarding house for tramp pilgrims, have managed to make the establishment not only a paying institution, but one of the wealthiest communities in the East. It is ostentatiously given out that entertainment is free for all who come, but before the tourist leaves the confines of the monastery he is made aware that any contribution he feels willing to make in aid of the poor brethren will be gratefully received. Of course, every tourist takes the hint, and even from the poorer classes of pilgrims, who go afoot and have little to spare, the shrewd monks contrive to get something.

From the towers of Mar Saba it is an easy ride to the tomb of Moses, which marks the end of the hill country of Judea and the beginning of the plains of Jericho. The tomb is a Mohammedan mosque on the site of a Christian monastery that dated from the days of the Crusades. It is not an imposing structure, low, flat and without architectural pretensions, but enjoys great repute in the world of Islam as a shrine of unusual sanctity. The fact that the real grave of Moses was unknown even to the Jews of his own day cuts no figure in this case, for, during

the age of the Crusades, miracles were common, and when the desirability of a shrine became manifest it was an easy matter to make a miraculous discovery of the grave, the location of which was so revealed to a monk in a dream, the monastery established, and afterward appropriated by the Turks. The plains of Jericho are the private property of the Sultan; are tilled for his benefit by the local peasantry, and are kept free from grasshoppers by a primitive and thoroughly oriental method. When the storks make their first appearance in the spring, the inhabitants know that the grasshoppers will not be long in coming, and the local supervisor sends word to the Pasha in Jerusalem that the 'hopper crop is nearly ready. As soon as the Pasha feels equal to the necessary exertion he sends word to the men of the vilages nearest to the Jordan to hold themselves in readiness to protect the Sultan's crops. When the 'hoppers begin to move, all the population turns out in force, armed with sticks, brooms, poles, brush, bunches of cane and similar means of offensive warfare, and, forming a line, advances on the 'hopper infested district. Every grasshopper that can be found is killed, and after the carnage, which generally lasts only a day or two, the pest is subdued, and the people go back to their homes.

The Jericho plains are singularly fertile, and under any other rule than that of the Turk would be one of the choice garden spots of Palestine. Now, little is grown there save wheat, which is produced in quantity and of quality unknown elsewhere in the Holy Land. Midway through the flats runs the Jordan, and tradition has pointed out in the vicinity of Jericho and along its fertile plain many spots noted in sacred lore. At one pool in the river, according to the popular legends, Christ was baptized, and here the Russian pilgrims fill their bottles with water from the Jordan, to be taken home as a holy relic. At another is shown the tree which Zacharias climbed to get above the heads of the crowd; at still



another are a few scattered stones, stated to be those of the identical walls which fell at the blast of the Jewish trumpets. A cave in the side of a hill is stoutly affirmed to be the veritable hole in the ground into which Lot retreated after the destruction of the cities of the plain, while beneath the waters of the sea a few heathen stones, still in position, as a wall, are supposed to mark the location of one of the doomed cities. The immediate neighborhood of the Sea of the Dead presents few attractions to the tourist, and does not invite a stay of more than a few hours. Not a bird in the air, not a fish in the sea, not a sign of life along its shores, but a glimmering above the waters from the constant evaporation, intense heat, reflected from the rocks and waters, and utter silence. The sea well deserves its name, and after a survey of the vicinity it is easy to understand why the dwellers in the plains of Jericho believe the region to rest under a perpetual curse, and that, after nightfall, it is infested by the uneasy ghosts of the wicked dwellers in Sodom and Gomorrah.

Men who go to the wall—Paper hangers. A sluggish liver—The sloth.

LARGEST OF GLOBES.

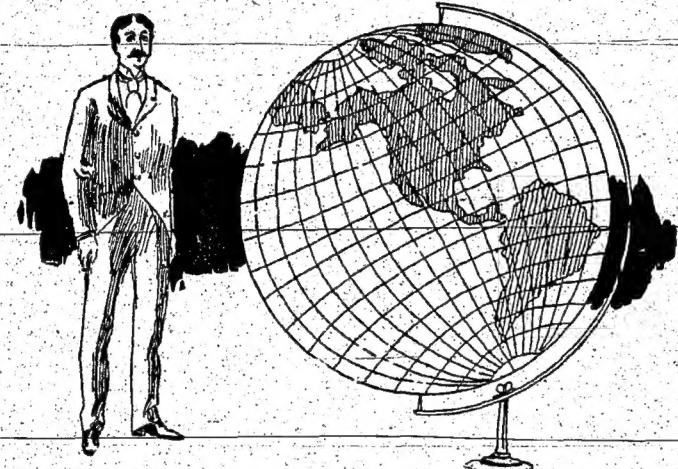
An Illinois Man Completing a Representation of the Visible Surface.

George C. Schreiber, of Lincoln, Ill., is now completing what he says is the largest geographical globe in the world. Graduated from Gorman universities, Mr. Schreiber is not only an expert mapmaker, but is an authority on geography. A little more than three years ago he conceived the idea of building a globe which would surpass all other globes not only in size, but in accuracy and detail. He had made several spheres similar in size and detail to the ordinary school globes, but he wished to outdo his own efforts as well as those of others.

Being of a mechanical turn of mind, Schreiber prepared his plans for the monster sphere with care, and has systematically put them in operation. The first step was to build the frame of the globe. This consisted of a skeleton of cast iron rods radiating from a steel pipe, which forms the axis; the pipe was perforated and the rods were riveted into it, being carefully graduated in length. Then common telegraph wire was used, a network being woven over the ends of the rods. A rigid and fairly smooth surface having been thus formed, he covered the wire network with several layers of stout building paper, gluing each sheet smoothly to the surface.

Then the globe was a grayish-black sphere five feet in diameter, the exact shape of the earth, being slightly flattened at the poles. It was ready for Mr. Schreiber to begin work upon. Not much time was required to lay on the integument of the great mass. The preparation used is of Mr. Schreiber's devising. He has used wood pulp and paper mache, but neither was satisfactory. After years of experiment, he invented a composition which serves the purpose better than anything yet discovered. Sawdust sifted in through cheese cloth until it is as fine as flour is mixed with the cheapest grade of varnish known to the trade, and the outer covering is ready. Schreiber covered the big sphere with a layer a quarter of an inch deep of this material.

Two or three weeks' time was required to dry the surface thoroughly, and then the real work commenced. First he marked off the degrees of latitude and longitude with mathematical accuracy, then laid off the entire surface of the globe in half-inch squares, half an inch on the globe being equivalent to a degree of latitude. His work



LARGEST GLOBE IN THE WORLD MADE BY AN ILLINOIS MAN.

then proceeded systematically, and for the past three years he has spent eight hours daily preparing this map of the world.

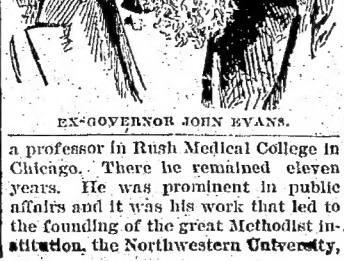
The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools, and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

Not content with making his globe the largest of its kind in existence, Mr. Schreiber claims he has prepared the most accurate maps extant. His collection of maps is immense, and not a map of any importance is published that he does not procure immediately. This one item of expense has cost him hundreds of dollars.

That one person should possess sufficient patience to complete this great work seems scarcely credible. Mr. Schreiber has had no assistance in the mechanical part of his labors, save that of his young son, George C. Schreiber Jr. Many offers have been made Mr. Schreiber for his wonderful production, but thus far none have been considered. He is said to have been offered \$5,000 for the globe by a Western university. He intends to exhibit the globe at the Paris exposition.

EX-GOV. EVANS' USEFUL LIFE. Founded a Town and a University and Helped Develop Colorado.

No man had more to do with the growth and development of Colorado than ex-Governor John Evans, who died recently at his Denver home. An Ohioan by birth—he was born in 1814—he had unusual advantages for his day, his father being wealthy. He selected medicine for his profession, and in 1836 began practice among the pioneers of Illinois. Three years later he went to Indiana and in 1845 became



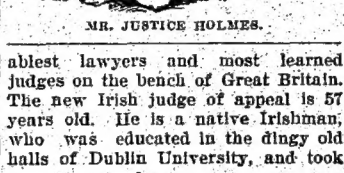
EX-GOVERNOR JOHN EVANS.

at Evanston. The latter town—now one of the handsomest suburbs of Chicago—was founded, and it very properly bears his name. He was not content with being the author of the plan out of which the university grew. He endowed, from his private wealth, the chairs of Latin and of mental and moral philosophy in the amount of \$50,000, and later increased that fund to \$100,000. He was the first chairman of the Board of Trustees and occupied that position for forty-two years. He was one of the first to advocate the emancipation of the slaves. He voted for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln at the convention of 1860, and was soon after sent by the President to Colorado to fill the place of Gov. Gilpin. His career in Colorado since that time has been a part of the history of the territory and the State in its march forward. He helped the building of her railroads, the development of her mines, her agriculture, and the general growth of her commonwealth in a manner unparalleled by any one of her citizens.

LEARNED BRITISH JURIST.

The Newly Appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

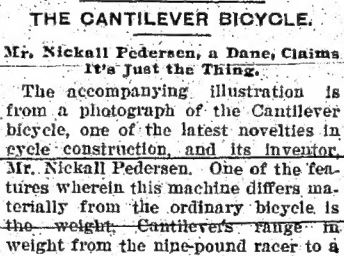
Mr. Justice Holmes, who has just been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, succeeds the late Lord Justice Barry. He is said to be one of the ablest lawyers and most learned judges on the bench of Great Britain. The new Irish judge of appeal is 57 years old. He is a native Irishman, who was educated in the dingy old halls of Dublin University, and took



MR. JUSTICE HOLMES.

the law course in a class of several young men who have since become famous as barristers and sharp-witted lawyers in Dublin and elsewhere. He was called to the bar at the King's Inn in 1865, and became a bencher in 1879. It was not until 1885 that he became a queen's counsel. His talents rapidly brought him to the surface of the legal swim in his native city. From 1877 to 1880 he filled the post of Solicitor General for Ireland. From June, 1885, to January, 1886, he was Attorney General for Ireland. Then Mr. Holmes stood for parliament as the representative of Dublin University, and was elected. He sat for that interest from 1885 to 1888. In the latter year he was made a justice of the Queen's Bench for Ireland. Among other offices he has filled is that of privy councillor, to which he was appointed in 1885. Justice Holmes is not a severe judge, and can unbend to enjoy a joke on counsel, or even on the court, when the opportunity presents itself.

THE CANTILEVER BICYCLE. Mr. Nickall Pedersen, a Dane, Claims It's Just the Thing. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the Cantilever bicycle, one of the latest novelties in bicycle construction, and its inventor, Mr. Nickall Pedersen. One of the features wherein this machine differs materially from the ordinary bicycle is the weight. Cantilevers range in weight from the nine-pound racer to a wheel for rough use, which weighs fourteen pounds. The construction is the outcome of the inventor's desire to secure a perfect seat. Mr. Nickall Pedersen is a Dane, residing in England, and he has been a wheelman for twenty years. His idea was to enjoy the comfort of a hammock on a bicycle, which he accomplished by the use of silk strings on which the saddle rests. The front forks are attached to the rest of the frame by a pivot connection at the top and by a strong pivot hinge at the point shown in the cut just where the lower part of the frame joins with the crank hanger goes up to a point near the top of the front wheel. This connection gives the machine a sensitive steering device.



PEDERSEN AND HIS BICYCLE.

HE'S AN ARTISTIC PRINTER.

Louis H. Orr, Now Printer Laureate of the United States.

Louis H. Orr, of New York, who has been elected printer laureate by the typographical craft in the United States, is one of the most artistic printers on this side of the Atlantic. The



LOUIS H. ORR.

wearer of the bays was to be chosen by vote, and Mr. Orr was the successful one. He received 5,780 votes, and Henry O. Shepard, of Chicago, was a close second with 5,292 votes. R. B. Herbert was a close third with 5,137 votes. The other candidates were far behind. Mr. Orr is a natural printer. He inherited his love for the type and drew from his father a love of the artistic. This feeling is seen in the very beautiful specimens of printing art which Mr. Orr has turned out from his shop in New York. He began life with a thorough education in the printing office, and learned every detail of the trade. He became a rapid and accurate typesetter, a skillful pressman, and acquired the keenest appreciation of the artistic in the getting together of his work. When the days of his apprenticeship came to an end he set out on his wanderings, and entered the employ of a big envelope concern in Springfield, Mass. Later he set up in business for himself in the Massachusetts city, but it was not until he opened his shop in New York that he took his place beside those great printers who have done most to lift the trade into the realms of art. In his social and private relations Mr. Orr is amiable himself. Loving open-air exercise, his devotion to healthful sports was shown in his unopposed election as a governor of the New York Athletic Club.

MRS. BARNEY BARNATO.

Wife of the Famous Diamond King Who Recently Committed Suicide.

Mrs. Barney Barnato, wife of the famous South African diamond king, who recently committed suicide, is a native of the "Dark Continent." She was born in Cape Town, the family name being Holbrook, and in the early days of diamond excitement removed to Kimberley with her family. Here she met Barnato, then a modest diamond speculator, and they were married. It has been said that she was once a barmaid in South Africa; but this is



MRS. BARNEY BARNATO.

untrue. Mrs. Barnato has a reputation of being a handsome woman. She is the mother of three children.

Coffee and Wine.

Brillat-Savarin long ago stated that the great Frenchmen Buffon and Voltaire drank enormous quantities of coffee, to their deadly hurt; and he declared that a person might take two bottles of wine a day without injury during a long life, but that by a similar indulgence in coffee he would become an idiot or die of consumption. The inordinate use of tea and coffee is now well known and is admitted, even by temperance physicians, to be more dangerous than that of alcohol. Dr. Alfred Crespi, in the Health News, has just been adding his testimony to that of others.—London Caterer.

Oldest German Newspaper.

The Magdeburg Gazette, probably the oldest newspaper in Germany, last month celebrated its 250th anniversary. It is still conducted by representatives of the Faber family, which founded it in 1647, just at the close of the Thirty Years' War. The present heads of the venerable journalistic dynasty are the two brothers, Robert and Alexander Faber, perpetuating a line almost a century and a half older than that which rules over the London Times, the greatest if not the oldest of newspapers. Magdeburg took on the decorations of holiday in honor of its venerable Gazette, which well deserved them.

Disraeli and Gladstone.

In a recently published book Reginald Brett of England says that Queen Victoria once impatiently remarked: "I am no longer Queen. Mr. Gladstone is King." The Grand Old Man always had an air of aloofness about him, even when he was in the presence of royalty. Beaconsfield, on the other hand, was always welcome at Windsor. Queen Victoria didn't like him at first, it is true, but he gradually won her over. How? "In trifles Disraeli never forgot the sex of the sovereign. In great affairs he never appeared to remember it."

Growth of Postal Service.

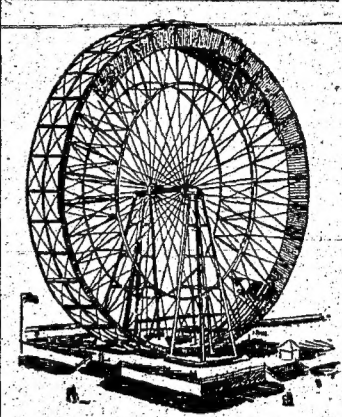
In the reign of Charles I. the British postal service carried 1,500,000 letters annually, in the reign of George II. 8,000,000, and in 1894 as many as 2,900,000,000.

TO THRILL THE PARISIANS.

Pattee's Wheel Throws Ferris' Invention into the Shade.

A device which is intended to eclipse the Ferris wheel of Chicago as an engineering feat, combine the joys of a "shoot the chutes" and a "scene railway," and give pleasure seekers and novelty hunters something to talk about, is what Herbert Pattee offers to the management of the Paris World's Fair of 1900. Pattee's wheel is expected to be the mechanical marvel of the great exposition, leaving both the Ferris wheel and the Eiffel tower far in the rear. The inventor is a young actor, resident in Washington, who has been connected with various companies, and who puts in his spare time giving play to his inventive genius. He intends starting for Paris in a few days to lay before the authorities the scheme of his wheel, which he has little doubt will be adopted.

The device consists of a gigantic wheel 200 feet in height, and with a steel frame composed of a network of braces. Its structural detail and the towers which support it look not unlike the Ferris wheel. The great difference is that, instead of having cars suspended between the two outer rims, or the periphery of the wheel, this space is enclosed and laid with stout flooring, giving the whole the appearance of a gigantic bicycle wheel with a broad, flat tire. Upon this floor and in the inside of the wheel is a great trough with sides rising three feet above the bottom,

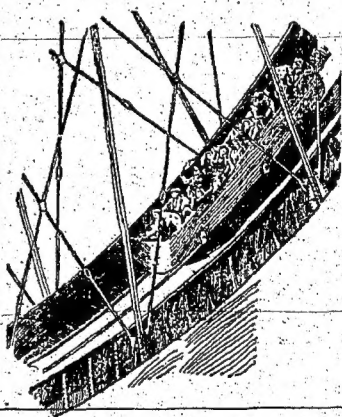


THE PATTEE WHEEL.

and in this trough are laid stout steel tracks. Cars rest upon these tracks, and the object of the invention is to cause these vehicles, filled with people, to be carried up a certain distance into the air by the wheel, then shot down the incline with a speed of the wind and up the other side by the force of the momentum.

The wheel begins to revolve from left to right and the car is carried up about seventy feet to a point one-third the distance from the bottom to the top of the wheel. The car is gripped to the tracks with lateral arms, spreading out on each side, and clamping themselves tightly to the tracks and trough by the turning of a lever in the hands of a motorman. When the cars have reached the height of seventy feet the motorman releases the lateral arms and the vehicle shoots down the incline at a terrific rate of speed and up the other side, the wheel stopping during the descent. There is a pond of water in the inside troughs, which flows around at the lowest level it can find and is consequently always at the bottom of the wheel. As the boat-like vehicle descends it dashes through the water, reproducing the sensation experienced in "shooting the chutes," and surrounding the people with a shower of spray, which does not wet them, because it is hurled away from the car. At night, when the wheel is surrounded by thousands of colored electric lights, the effect of this many-tinted spray will be most effective.

To add to the novelty of the ride Pattee will arrange a tunnel extending half way around the wheel. This will be dimly lighted to give the appearance of stars, and the cars will shoot into its



SHOOTING THE CHUTES.

black, cavernous mouth and half way through the tunnel. Another turn of the wheel is made and the car shoots through the tunnel and out to the uncompleted portion of the wheel.

The Wife in Russia.

"This is a curious custom you Americans have of referring to your wives by their husbands' names," observed Gnanovok Kaplon, an intelligent Russian traveler. "I suppose the American holds his wife in as high esteem as the Russian holds his, but if at home I should speak of my better half as Mrs. Kaplon my friends would at once conclude that my domestic relations were not as pleasant as they should be, and that I was thinking of a legal separation. When I first heard an American speak of his wife as Mrs. Jones, for example, I felt almost like presuming on his acquaintance by intruding into his private affairs and asking him what the trouble was at home. Yet I soon learned that the custom was universal over here, but still I cannot get used to it. 'My wife' is the plain, blunt way I speak in Russia of the lady who, I suppose, I would have to call Mrs. Kaplon in polite society in America. In some of the more fashionable circles of St. Petersburg this American social custom has been adopted, though I was told by a prominent government official not long ago that the Czar disapproved of it."—St. Louis Republic.

The woman who wears such full sleeves to her clothes that they dip in the butter and jam, should open to some desert island with the man who gets soup in his whiskers.



She—"Are Mrs. Slinger's daughters at a marriageable age?" He—"Not now."—Puck.

Gildersleeve—"They say there are microbes in whisky." Wilberforce—"And air-ships, too."—Puck.

Dora—"He said there was one thing about me he didn't like." Cora—"What was that?" "Another man's arm."—Life.

Mrs. Henpeck—"You're not the man I took you for." "You're not the man I am the man I took you for."—Pick-Me-Up.

"Miss Highsee is a beautiful singer, isn't she?" "Very. That was all that made her singing endurable."—Washington Times.

Walter—"Gent at third table wants a hot roll." Cook—"Hot roll? He must think we have money to burn."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—"Would you scream if I should kiss you?" She—"And if I were to allow you to, would you squeal?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Mistress—"You were snoring awfully in the night, Mary." Maid—"Yes, but it was out of worryin' hours."—Boston Transcript.

When a tandem couple quarrel in Chicago they go into court and sue for separate wheels and maintenance.—New Orleans Picayune.

Not coming their way: "New York people were disgusted with that earthquake." "Why?" "It moved from east to west."—Chicago Record.

Visitor—"What is that dreadful noise in the yard?" Rev. Thirdly's youngest—"That's pa practicing his vacation cough."—New York Journal.

Getting Around It—"Your wife bought these cigars, didn't she?" "Yes; how did you guess it?" "They're in such a pretty box."—Jugend.

"Why did you manufacture this bad money?" the magistrate said, sternly. "Cos I couldn't turn out no better," replied the counterfeiter.—Tid-Bits.

"I don't believe Jagway will ever go on another yacht cruise." "Why not?" "He says he has lost all desire since he took the Keeley cure."—Brooklyn Life.

Martha—"I wonder what made me jump in my sleep?" Minnie—"Probably you were dreaming that some one proposed to you."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Bawkins is better dressed than any man in the club." "Yas; he deserves great credit for his taste in dress." "Well, he gets it from his tailor."—Boston Traveler.

Mistress—"Didn't the ladies who called leave cards?" Maid—"They wanted to, ma'am, but I told them you had plenty of your own, and better, too."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Pip—"What's a summer girl?" Quip—"Oh, one that knows more in the summer than in the winter, I suppose." "More what?" "More young men, of course."—New York Journal.

Bertie—"Are we any kin to chickens?" Bertie—"Of course not; we're people." Bertie—"Well, Uncle Harry says papa was a mighty bad egg when he was young."—Brooklyn Life.

"What sweet satisfaction it is," said she, "to have a friend you can trust." "And, oh, what a convenience it is," replied Harpord, "to have a friend who will trust you."—Ohio State Journal.

"Street life is so picturesque. Just see those dusky Italians with the organ on wheels. Isn't that a study in browns?" "Well, no, I should call it a cart-loom."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jinks—"There is a man who has a number of movements on foot for making money." Binks—"Who is he?" Jinks—"I don't know his name, but he's a dancing teacher."—Boston Traveler.

"Two hours of sleep before midnight are better than four after that hour." "Fiddlesticks! Two hours of sleep after one is called in the morning are better than all the others."—West Union Gazette.

"Mrs. Stuckupp appears to be very proud. Seems to consider herself above her neighbors." "She has reason to. She lives in the top story of the tallest apartment building in the city."—Ohio State Journal.

Papa Crumley—"I judge a man, sir, by the company he keeps." Mr. Sutor—"Yes, sir. I hope you will bear in mind that I've been keeping company with your daughter for over two years."—Philadelphia North American.

Pokeleigh—"I met an old scientist today who claims to be able to square a circle." Brokeleigh—"Pshaw, I can do that myself! Just loan me a round dollar and see how quick I'll turn it into a square meal."—New York Journal.

"Herbert Watts is a clever fellow. He couldn't find an umbrella that would roll tight enough to suit him. What do you suppose he did?" "I can't imagine." "He had an umbrella cover made for his cane."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"June is well called the month of roses," remarked Mr. Belvedere. "Roses are not the most important flowers of June," replied Miss Bloomfield. "What are?" "Orange blossoms."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Miss Rosebud—"Wasn't it sad about Mr. Larrabee?" Mr. Gimp—"Old bachelor." "What was it?" "He was married on Tuesday and died the following Friday." "Yes, it is sad; marriage doesn't always prove fatal so soon."—Boston Traveler.

Destructive Bullets. Lee-Metford bullets were made effective during the recent Benin expedition through the soldiers' shaving off the tops. This caused the case to drop off when the rifle was discharged, and enabled the leaden inner part to inflict a wound severe enough to stop the onset of attacking parties.

A woman who has married as often as three times, is bound to have trouble. She may escape it with her first and second husbands, but her third husband is bound to cause a scandal of some sort.

There is a class of people who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package.

Best of Reasons.
The general passenger-agent of one of the Chicago trunk lines received a letter from a Kansas man the other day requesting a pass for himself to Chicago and return. There was nothing about the letter to indicate that the writer had any claim whatsoever to the courtesy he requested, but the railway men thought that perhaps the Kansas man had some connection with the road in some way, possibly as a local freight agent. So he wrote back: "Please state explicitly on what account you request transportation." By return mail came this reply: "I've got to go to Chicago some way and I don't want to walk."

KIDNEY TROUBLES
Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Also Backache.
I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, for it has done so much for me. I have been a great sufferer from kidney trouble, pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders, feet would swell. I also had women's troubles and leucorrhoea. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition, and all my other troubles are cured. Mrs. Magette Potts, 324 Kaufman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Backache.
My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright. I was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine. Mrs. E. F. Morison, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

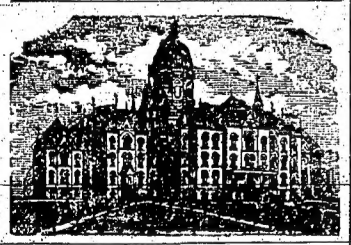
Kidney Trouble.
Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhoea. I was growing very weak. I had been to many physicians but received no benefit. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It is the best kind of medicine that I have ever taken, for it relieved the pain so quickly and cured the disease. Mrs. Lillian Chappin, Box 77, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

HIRE'S Rootbeer

cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.



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The 107th Term will open September 7, 1907. Catalogues sent free on application to.

R. H. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm, buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It is not for sale in your store, write for it to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

J. H. OSTRANDER, OPTICIAN.
Office with Spaulding & Co., Jewelers and Silvermiths, CORNER STATE STREET AND JACKSON BLDG., CHICAGO.

MAD RUSH OF WATER.

CLOUDBURST DOES AWFUL DAMAGE IN OHIO.

Crab Creek, Near Youngstown, Becomes a Torrent and Ruines Upon the Residents of the City—Many May Have Perished.

Swept by a Flood.
Thursday night a terrific cloudburst struck Youngstown, O., flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property, both in the city and along the railway lines. Many people are supposed to be drowned. The entire country was flooded and the damage was enormous, the railroads being the heaviest losers. The Erie Railroad west of Warren fourteen miles, and north of Sharon for the same distance, was entirely washed out, and orders were issued to discontinue all trains.

Many residences in Youngstown were flooded out, and the occupants were taken away by the police and fire departments. The Mahoning Valley electric lines were flooded out and all the bridges washed away. The Catholic church at Niles was struck by lightning at the same hour and nearly destroyed by fire, while business houses and manufacturing concerns were flooded.

Hon. Myers, a tailor, while standing at his residence on Mill street, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. Every railroad leading into the city reports extensive washouts and bridges swept away, and the officials say the loss will be the heaviest they have ever known.

About 10 o'clock the water came down the Crab creek valley into the city and formed into a flood, sweeping everything that was not fastened down before it. The bed of the creek was not more than twenty feet wide, and the flood spread out to a width of about 2,000 feet. It rose quickly, and in less than thirty minutes the water was up to the second story of all the dwelling houses in the flooded district and was still rising. The whole district was covered with darkness except one small place where a lonely light shone.

Firemen, police and others were on hand quickly, but were powerless to rescue anybody, as not a boat of any kind was to be had in that portion of the city. The cries of the people in the houses were heartrending to those who stood at the water's edge and were forced to retreat slowly on account of the gradually rising water.

Many People Drowned.
It is almost a certainty that many people were drowned. One whole family was heard crying for help from an upstairs window, when suddenly there was a grinding noise, as if the house was being moved from its foundation, and soon the cries from that place ceased. The intense darkness made it impossible to see what was going on, but it is supposed that the house and its occupants went down in the flood.

People at the water's edge heard a man crying for help who was apparently being carried down in the flood. The voice grew fainter and it is supposed the unfortunate man perished. Pitiful cries for help were heard continually, but the crowd on the shore could do nothing in the way of giving aid.

Police and firemen went at once to another part of the city after boats. It was midnight before boats were gotten to the flooded Crab creek district, and the work of rescue could be started. The boats were manned by firemen, who went to work with a will, but could not make rapid progress on account of the swift and dangerous current. Nine families were taken out of second story windows within an hour, and many people were picked up, clinging to debris.

CURRENT COMMENT

Our advice is—stay at home and save what little you have.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

It's quite easy to get the gold fever, but unfortunately that doesn't lessen the hard work of getting the gold.—Binghamton News.

When Constantinople was captured by the "Turkish" walls, were not battered down with "collective" notes.—New York Press.

Don't start for the Klondyke gold fields without about \$500 and a year's supplies, omitting ice cream from the menu.—Pargo Argus.

Peary can very easily reimburse those who subscribe for his polar expedition by towing a few icebergs home.—Chicago Times-Herald.

It costs money to go to the Klondyke, but you can get all the advice you want about staying at home for nothing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Turkey has anticipated the powers with an ultimatum. It now remains to be seen which side the new will be ultimate.—Baltimore American.

Unless a man has the capital to invest in an outfit and a large commissary he is taking more chances on death than fortune.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

If Russia had known that portions of Alaska were principally composed of gold she wouldn't have sold it to William H. Seward for \$7,000,000.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The powers are treating the sultan with great mildness. They evidently believe that moral suasion is much more efficacious than "brig-bats"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Uncle Sam has never made a mistake in his calculations and he is not likely to go wrong in the next one after having thought it over for sixty years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In view of the enormous amount of metal some of the pans in that Klondyke district are said to wash, it's very probable that lots of these stories won't wash.—Philadelphia Times.

And now the Hawaiian volcano of Kilauea has begun a series of active eruptions. Maybe the poor thing is trying to voice the native opinion of the annexation scheme.—St. Louis Republic.

With his abundant opportunities for associating with colossal intellectual war correspondents the Turk is so shockingly ignorant that he does not know the war is really over.—Kansas City Times.

No American's slumbers should be troubled because the London Globe says the Japanese intend to invade the coast of California, or because the Saturday Review declares the Japanese are stronger than we are in the Pacific.—Boston Transcript.

Ex-President Cleveland will not go into innocuous despatches if letter writing can keep him before the public.—Baltimore American.

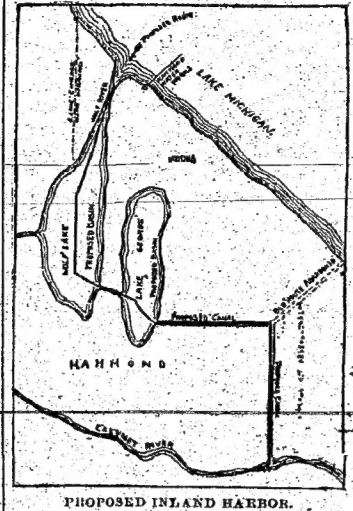
Many of the young men who are going to Alaska to get a few bags of gold dust and a barrel or so of nuggets will be sending home for the first time a return ticket before they have journeyed very long in the Klondyke country.—Minneapolis Times.

GREAT INLAND HARBOR.

Chicago and New York Men to Improve the Calumet Region.

Chicago and New York capitalists have organized to construct a great inland harbor in the heart of the Calumet region. The expenditure of private capital will be \$30,000,000. Hammond and East Chicago have assured prompt co-operation, and Uncle Sam is expected to lend a hand to the project. The harbor will be adapted to the deepest draught navigation.

The enterprise will require investment to 2,000 men. Under the present plans work will be formally begun in October. Completion is expected within two or three years. It is believed that the sequel of this undertaking will be the development of a great commercial empire at the northwestern gateway of the Hoosier State.



The industrial and agricultural resources of Indiana will be linked with the shipping trade of the lakes. Incidentally some people believe that it will eventually divert considerable traffic from Chicago.

It is intended to deepen Wolf river, Wolf lake, Lake George and the Calumet river, and connect them by a system of canals. The route agreed upon is from Lake Michigan south and west via the Wolf river one mile to Wolf lake, which is two miles in length, thence south and east to Lake George, the length of which is one and one-half miles, thence in an easterly direction two miles to a point east of East Chicago. A canal from this point south to the Calumet completes the proposed route. The total length would be seven and one-half miles. The right of way has been secured, surveys made, and plans recorded. Sixty bridges will be built, except at the mouth of Wolf lake. The width of the canal at the entrance to Lake Michigan will be 600 feet.

This route gives the advantage of two natural land-locked basins. Wolf lake is 1,000 feet wide at the center line. Its present depth is from three to seven feet. The projectors of the work say that the shipper's paradise will be completed within two years, with a total dredging of sixteen miles and superior transportation facilities.

CURRENCY COMMISSION PLAN.

Text of the Message Sent to Congress by the President.

Following is the currency message sent to Congress by President McKinley immediately after the passage of the tariff bill:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my message conveying the Congress an extraordinary session I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the Government. I believe that to use the most effective means for the purpose is the duty of the Government.

Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good, but its value must not further be threatened. It should be based upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The currency of the United States must be in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and imperil a safe balance.

Nothing was settled more clearly at the national conference than the need for a currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened; keeping our money just as good as it is now, with less expense to the Government and the people.

The settlement of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction. In this connection, it is to be removed from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from the various States, met at two days session the convention recommended to Congress the appointment of a currency commission.

I commend this report to the consideration of Congress. The authors of the report recommend a commission to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and to report thereon to Congress. I have no objection to their conclusions before Nov. 1 next, in order that they may be ready to report to Congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be a comprehensive and sound one, and that the support of all parties and the favorable action of Congress at all events, such report cannot fail to be of value to the Executive branch of the Government as well as to the country in the establishment of an improved system of finance.

Editorial Criticisms.
Arbitration in labor disputes seems to be that intangible something which both sides desire, yet never get.—Syracuse Courier.

The strike of the coal miners and coal heavers is liable to furnish an excuse to the coal dealers for inaugurating a strike upon the coal consumers.—Omaha Bee.

Gen. Weyler's latest invitation to the insurgents to come in and be forgiven has not yet made it necessary to appoint a reception committee.—New York Journal.

By chasing himself around the block and yelling "demagogues," Gen. David B. Hill manages to confuse literally to the mind-numbing excitement.—Washington Post.

The shriek of the Spanish press for war with the United States indicates a desire to have the Spanish tragedy enacted with spectacular effects.—St. Louis Times.

The sudden activity of a volcano in Alaska does away with the necessity of undue haste respecting the annexation of the extensive lava plants in Hawaii.—Kansas City Star.

Capital and labor should go hand-in-hand, and when one prospers the other should prosper. When capital is timid and is hoarded, the working millions always suffer.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FIND LOADS OF GOLD.

MINERS RETURN FROM ALASKA WITH FORTUNES.

Wealth Awaits the Efforts of Daring and Hardy Diggers—Stories Are Not Overdrawn—Corroborative Accounts of the Richness of Clondyke Claims.

Tales of Richness Told.
More stories of the golden wonders of the arctic mining camp in Alaska are being told by the returning miners. The stories of the great gold find are surrounded with the frozen breath of winter, for the new gold fields are almost within reach of the arctic circle, and the miners are snow and ice bound for six months in the year. Fortunes await the daring and the hardy who have money enough to buy a season's provisions and strength enough to withstand the extreme cold. Those who were in the gold region of Alaska have been able to withstand everything, and are now returning to warmer and more civilized climes with plenty of money.

In the summer the miners find the climate delightful. Those who do not care to fight the rigors of the journey over the divide north of Juneau reach the gold fields by the steamer route along the Yukon river. But the fight for gold is not in the arctic, but in the natural forces of winter are combined against those who seek some of the conveniences of cities.

The miners who have returned to San Francisco and Seattle have not exhausted their tales of the wonderful richness of the arctic mining camp in the Clondyke district. They are raising their voices, however, in solemn warning to those who would go to the gold region without sufficient means and plenty of supplies.

Later and more authentic news places the amount of treasure brought down from the Clondyke by the steamer Portland at \$1,500,000, and there is good reason to believe that the sum was nearer \$2,000,000.

Every man was ordered to place his gold dust in the ship's safe, but this was not done. Many of the miners, perhaps half of them, secreted their dust in blankets and satchels, which were taken either to staterooms or, as in some instances, were thrown carelessly about the ship. Others deposited small bags of gold in the ship's treasure box, and carried far larger amounts in their valises tucked away in stateroom bunks. Clarence J. Berry, one of the Clondyke kings, brought down at least \$84,000, not a cent of which the Portland had on record. This statement is made on the authority of Capt. William Kidston.

Story of a Fortunate Miner.
One of the most interesting of the many Clondyke stories is told by William Stanley. He is 50 years old and has a family of seven children. When he left Seattle for the Yukon a year ago last March he was poor. One of the sons cared for the family, while another and the father sought fortune in the Alaskan placer. Mr. Stanley made the statement that he would not take \$1,000,000 for his possession on the Clondyke. In less than three months he had his treasure trove of \$24,000 from claims Nos. 25 and 26, 21 Clondyke creek. This great sum of money, incredible as it may seem, simply represents the yield of prospect holes—shafts sunk here and there in order to find bedrock to ascertain the actual value of the claim. They have actually in sight on these two properties over \$1,000,000. They are 500-foot claims, and every prospect hole gives up dirt running over \$1,000 to the lineal foot. Stanley and his partners, the Worden brothers, also own claims Nos. 50 and 51, El Dorado, known to contain equal high-paying dirt. They also purchased for \$45,000 a spot east a half-interest in claim No. 32, El Dorado, and they also own valuable claims on Bear gulch, Last Chance gulch and Indian creek. The pans on the claims run from \$800 to \$350. Five pans taken at random yielded \$750.

Advice to Gold-Seekers.
Miners who have returned advise and urge that those who contemplate going to the Yukon not to think of taking in less than one ton of food and plenty of clothing. While it is a poor man's country, yet the hardships and privations to be encountered by inexperienced persons unused to frontier life are certain to result in much suffering. They should go prepared with at least a year's supplies. There are at present about 3,500 people in the country, and that number is about all that can be accommodated this winter. Provisions are high, as it costs 10 to 15 cents a pound to land goods at Dawson City, and it is impossible to get more provisions in this year than will supply the present population. If miners rush up there this summer, unless they take with them a year's supplies, they will suffer great hardships. The fare to Dawson City from San Francisco is \$150, and it will cost at least \$500 to transport supplies for one man.

The first discovery of gold on the Clondyke was in the middle of August, 1896, by George Carmack, on a creek emptying into the Clondyke on the south end by the Indians Bonanza. He found \$100 to the pan on a high rim, and, after making the find known as Forty Miles, went back with two Indians and took out \$1,400 in three weeks with three sluice boxes. The creek was soon staked from one end to the other, and all the small gulches were also staked and recorded. This is probably the richest placer ever known in the world. The richest gold so far found, and there is so much of it, that they do not have time to weigh it with gold scales. They use steelyards.

News of Minor Note.
Bellamy Store, the new United States minister to Belgium, arrived at his post Thursday.

There being no prospect of work in Chili several thousand Chilean laborers may emigrate to Brazil.

The Bradley-Martins are said to have purchased Barney Barnato's unfinished palace in London.

Robert Anasworth of 527 North Francisco street, Chicago, was killed by thieves in New Orleans.

The German exports to the United States during the last few months show, with few exceptions, a large increase over those of last year.

A great strike of the engineering trades is on in England. Both masters and men have been preparing for the conflict and it promises to be lengthened.

Two Cherokee freedmen and one woman were shot and killed by Paul Elliott, a white man, near Hayden, I. T. Jealousy over the woman was the cause.

Gen. Poth-Tucker of the Salvation Army has interested Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in his plans for self-supporting colonies of the unemployed.

Owing to the drought in New South Wales and South Australia it will be necessary to import into that country thousands of tons of California wheat.

It is believed that Emperor William of Germany intends to promote an understanding with the czar which will isolate Great Britain in her oriental policy.

The majority of the parliamentary committee investigating the South African raid has presented a report exonerating Chamberlain and the home government and placing the blame upon Rhodes.

Use Gentleness.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The simplest remedy follow the use of Hood's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal troubles. Avoid the use of stimulants, stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this action of such irritants is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, etc., are the result of the excessive use of the Bitters.

My Paper.
My paper can be made thus: Take pyrethrum roseum, cover with water in suitable vessel, closed, and gradually bring to a boil, keeping it there long enough to extract the poisonous principle. About half hour will do. Let cool and the strain. Soak thick paper with it and let it dry. A London druggist has just received a patent on this. It is not poisonous to human beings or domesticated animals.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!
Ask your grocer to show you the package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich, real brown of Mocha and Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth of the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package, sold by all grocers.

How They Robbed the Mint.
Some years ago the mint authorities of a certain city noticed that a small amount of gold was missing every day after the coinage operations were over.

"They watched and set traps of every description, but no thief was detected, and after the loss had continued with regularity for some months they set it down to an extra amount of unavoidable waste and thought no more of it."

Two or three years afterward two brothers who were working there left and set up a public house together on money which they said had been left them by an uncle. As they had both good characters, it was not until one of them told a mint friend, on the understanding that no action should be taken, that anything was known of the following trick:

Both the brothers used to grease their hands before working at the machines, and whenever they noticed some gold dust sticking to the grease it was wiped off in their hair. Care was used that enough was not taken to show, though, when they washed their hair at home each night the few grains meant several extra shillings, which ultimately enabled them to retire and live comfortably.

Dog Which Stops Runaway Horses.
A gentleman who makes his home in the Hotel Berkeley is the possessor of a fine St. Bernard which deserves a gold medal. The dog has developed a strong penchant for stopping runaway horses, and the last time the stop was accomplished just in time to save a party of ladies from serious injury, and perhaps worse. His master was driving down Portland avenue last Saturday when he was startled by a cry of "Look out!" He turned, and was just in time to wheel his horse out of the way of a runaway, which was tearing down the avenue. Just ahead there was a party of ladies who could not possibly escape what seemed certain death to some of them, when the dog, who had been following, and who seemed by instinct to comprehend the impending tragedy, gave a leap and caught the reins of the runaway between his teeth, his great weight bringing the frightened animal to his haunches just as he was about to strike one of the ladies, who seemed too terrified to move.—Minneapolis Times.

Man's Two Best Friends.
Man's two best friends are said to be a gun and a dog. It is easy to get a good dog, but hard to get a good gun. The guns made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are not only always good, but they are acknowledged the best made in the world. For years the Winchester has been the standard of the world, and to any one who has studied or examined its many points of superiority its popularity is not hard to understand. The repeating rifle and shot guns made by the Winchester are in demand all over the world. Although they cost comparatively little, they are better than the highest priced hand-made guns in every way. Winchester ammunition is of the same high grade as Winchester guns and can always be relied upon. Send for a large illustrated catalogue.

There is no reliable case on record where resuscitation has taken place after the complete freezing of the body in man. This has been frequently accomplished in the cold-blooded animals, such as fish and reptiles, if thawing be gradually brought about.

Shake Into Your Shoes.
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for itching, chafing, and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Ormsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There are many Japanese who are estimable and high-minded in other matters, but are not to be trusted in business transactions. In Japan the man who fails to take advantage of his neighbor in a bargain is looked upon as a fool.

The best way to avoid sculp diseases, hair falling out and premature baldness is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

The first law of Congress on the subject of coinage provided that the coins should be dated according to the year in which they were issued, and accordingly the coins issued under the law of 1786 were dated in the following year.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

From six eggs (three people) many make a very good breakfast, and at forty cents per dozen they are quite as economical as meat.

A complete feminine toilet service always includes Goss's Sulfur Soap.

It is courtship before marriage, but-tash after.

I never used so quick a cure as Pilo's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1896.

ETTS Permanently Cured. No fin or nervousness after first use of Pilo's Great Cough Cure. Send for FREE 32c trial bottle and treatise. Dr. H. K. Pilo, Ltd., 101 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children. Cures the most severe cases of inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

No Royal Road.

Duchid, the famous Greek mathematician, was asked one day by King Ptolemy, whether there was not a shorter and easier way to the knowledge of geometry than that which he had laid down in his "Elements." "Indeed," said he, "there is no royal road to geometry." In the same spirit, when Alexander the Great wanted to learn geometry by some easier and shorter method, he was told by his teacher that "he must have been content to travel the same road with others, for the things of this nature are equally difficult to prince and people."

To Colorado Springs and Pueblo—Burlington Route via Denver.
A through sleeping car to Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via Denver, is attached to Burlington Route daily train leaving Chicago 10:30 p. m. Office, 211 Clark street.

A small steamer now plies upon the Jordan, and makes the Journey from Jericho to Tiberias—that is, from the Dead Sea, along the Jordan, to the Sea of Galilee—in five hours.

Women are like some kinds of victuals—the more we love them the less they agree with us.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now on every bear the fac-simile signature of *Samuel Pitcher*. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of *Samuel Pitcher* on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Samuel Pitcher
Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

BAD BLOOD

Cascarets
PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHES, SCALDS, ULCERS, SORES, ECZEMA, and CHRONIC SWELLINGS.

ARE WONDER WORKERS in the cure of any disease caused by bad or impure blood. They eliminate all poisons, build up and enrich the blood, enabling it to make new, healthy tissue.

PURE BLOOD MEANS PERFECT HEALTH, and if you will use CASCARETS and a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from pimples and blotches.

To TRY CASCARETS is to like them. For never before has there been produced in the history of the world so perfect and so harmless a BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR. To use them regularly for a little while means—

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Pure Blood and Perfect Health.

"If a woman reads
Pearline 'ads,' and acts upon them, she'll have plenty of time to read everything 'else' in the paper." That is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline saves. To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

1897 COLUMBIAS \$75 TO ALL ALIKE.

Standard of the World.
Have made themselves the leading bicycles on account of their quality—not on account of their price.

1896 COLUMBIAS, 50 . . . \$60
1897 HARTFORDS, 50 . . . 50
HARTFORDS Pattern 2, . . . 45
HARTFORDS Pattern 1, . . . 40
HARTFORDS Patterns 5 and 6, . . . 30

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail from us for a 3-cent stamp. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis Very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 4c for unnatural discharges, inflammation or irritation of the bladder, and for all urinary troubles. It is a certain cure for all urinary troubles. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, for 4c. 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, per dozen on request.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
Please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. One bottle cures. 25c a bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, for 25c. 50c, 75c,

